INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 181·· BOMBAY TUESDAY JULY 17 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
21 July	Mooltan x ..	All	20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..	vessels	11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..	will	16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,918
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,086
22 „	Ranpura] ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..	now	10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	sail	16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..	direct	26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x .	from	20,831
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,986
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.	Bombay	11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,086
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..	without	10,918
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkund x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..	transhipment	16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
20 „	Delta Ex. ..		8,008
23 „	Rajputana ..	at	16,561
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,830
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,657
13 „	Ranpura ..	Aden.	16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,080

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA"

£20-3-1929.

1st saloon to London	A. £80	B. £70	C. £60
1st saloon to Marseilles	A. £72	B. £62	C. £56
2nd saloon to London	A. £54	B. £52	
2nd saloon to Marseilles	A. £50	B. £48.	

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
17th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
4th Dec.	Dom ·h ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers.	
1928		
23rd July	Homayun † ..	Japan
2nd Aug.	Nal era ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Mor a ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
13th Sept.	Moolan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Mo a ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	17th July	30th July
*Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16th Aug.	30th „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29th „	12th Sept.

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)

Kamo Maru	26th July
Katori Maru	9th Aug.
Atsuta Maru	23rd August

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Suwa Maru	25th July
Fushimi Maru	8th August

Orient California Service

Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Taiyo Maru	7th Aug.
Tenyo Maru	21st August

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Tacoma Maru ..	16th July	24th July
Indus Maru ..	27th „	31st „
Borneo Maru ..	9th Aug.	21st Aug.
Honolulu Maru ..	23rd „	4th Sept.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Sept.	21st „
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	2nd Oct.

* Passenger Steamer.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

430-197, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
18th July	Karagola ..	East and South Africa
18th „	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Ka achi & Pe sian Gulf Ports
20th „	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office :—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund :—Rs. 20,50,000/- Paid up Capital :—Rs. 31,13,362/-
Local Advisory Committee :—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Poddar.

Branches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA,
Manager.

CHAITANYA TO VIVEKANANDA

SKETCHES OF THE LIVES & TEACHINGS OF SHRI CHAITANYA, SANKARA DEVA, HARIDAS, RAMAPRASAD, RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA & SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

In this book are presented the sketches of six saints, five Bengali and one Assamese Both in their individual character and teaching and in their historic setting, they differ widely one from the other..... Yet it is the ancient philosophy of the Hindus that finds varied utterance in the discourses of Chaitanya, the poems of Ramprasad, the sayings of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and the missionary speeches of Vivekananda.

We have in these sketches tried to give not only a detailed biography of the saints and teachers but also a succinct account of the Philosophy and religion which each of them taught or propounded. The details of their life even in the case of those removed from us by centuries, are happily preserved to us in native chronicles of exceptional value. We have drawn on them and unfolded in the usual biographical manner, the various stages of their lives, their doings, the religious and social reforms they effected and the missions or sects, if any, which they founded. These lives are full of interest for the student of religion as they shed the most powerful light on the journey of the soul its upward ascent as exemplified in some of the most gifted types of religious men known to India or even outside it. In describing the teachings of the various saints, their special and historic versions of the Hindu faith, we have throughout drawn on the utterances and poems as the case may be, or of the individual saints themselves. Those utterances and poems have a unique individual value and give us wonderful glimpses with the inner life of the saints in a manner which mere biographical details cannot reveal. But apart from their intrinsic merit as revealing the inner life and perfection of the saints, they also serve to put forth in fresh and undying language the great truths of the Hindu Religion, conceived though they be in Vaishnava, Sakta or Vedantic modes of thought and utterance. With illustrations.

Price Re. One and Annas eight.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" Re. 1-4.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,

Publishers, Sunkurama Chetty Street, MADRAS.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates asd other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

Insurance Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA).

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

Workmen's Compensation.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents :—**M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

Compared with others, Its Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely the LOWEST RATES.

Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

READ

What the Advertisement Manager, Messrs. Wilson Watch Co. Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, writes under date Sept. 20, 1926:

"We have now reviewed the results of our advertising carefully in your province and are very pleased to mention that our advertisements in your paper brought us orders in large numbers by every post. These orders have come from the remotest parts of the Presidency and from good class customers. This evidently confirms your statement about the very large circulation and pulling power of **The Hindu**. We regard that advertising in your paper is profitable provided the articles are rightly priced and are of public utility."

The Best medium for Advertisements is

"THE HINDU"

Apply for particulars to:—

The Manager, Post Box 316, :: MADRAS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....

If you Want

What you want when you want it you can get what you want quickest by the use of an advertisement in the Classified Columns of the "Bombay Chronicle." All kinds of wants are filled quickly where the "Bombay Chronicle" advertisements are employed.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Sanskrit as second language for a Printing Press as a SUPERINTENDENT. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 2163 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R30756

WANTED—Experienced CANVASSERS who wish to earn Rs. 150/- p. m. Only energetic young men need apply to—Box No. 2161, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1048

A GOOD CHANCE—Wanted on very decent Salary and Commission a GENERAL MANAGER for an Indian Life Office of long standing. Only those should apply who can invest at least ten thousand rupees in the shares of the Company. For further details please correspond with Box No. 2154 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3060

WANTED—PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATIVES for our celebrated Disinfectants (Phenolene) and Coaltar on decent pay and commission plus office and travelling expenses. Those who can't deposit cash or War Bonds security worth Rs. 2,000 need not apply. Apply to Box No. 2155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1016

WANTED—A qualified Assistant Engineer, who can prepare a detailed design for Waterworks and drainage of a town. Pay up to Rs. 400/- p. m. according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications, general experience and pay, to the State Engineer, Rewa, C. I. Applications will be received up to 30th July, 1928.
A 30751

WANTED—for the Govt.-aided Subdivisional High English School at Kurigram (Dt. Rangpur) an undergraduate (perferably L.T.) on Rs. 35 (Thirty five) with benefit s of Provident Fund. Other things being equal, a Mahammedan candidate will receive preference. Apply at once to J. N. Chakravarty, Esq., M.L.C., Secretary.

WANTED—A Hindu elderly experienced governess at a healthy place about 100 miles from Calcutta. Salary Rs. 40 free board and lodge apply with copies of testimonials to B. Chatterjee, 5, Lansdowne Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED—an experienced B.T. competent to teach English and Mathematics in Top classes for Akrarmani Coronation H. E. School (Govt.-aided), Malda. Benefit of Provident Fund. The selected candidate to be confirmed after 3 months' approved service. Apply very sharp, stating qualifications, age and past experiences. Salary according to qualifications. State the minimum expected. N. N. Mazumder, M.A., B.T., Head Master.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Spacious well lighted Office premises on ground floor of Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort. Area about 1,350 sq ft. Very central for business firms. Rent Rs. 200. Apply Mr. MISTRY on 2nd floor of same building
C 30736

TO LET from 1st August for Office or residence, two FLATS on Top floor, Navsari Chambers, Fort, Rent Rs. 250 and Rs. 200. Apply Mr. MISTRI, 2nd floor, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort.
C 30737

LOANS.

2500 LOAN without interest for ten years. Initial investment rupees six. Concession enlistment till 25th. July Loan granting date fixed 31st July, 1928. Particulars: BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LIMITED, Bombay 2.
L R1024

FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from about the 20th of July and APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu Punjab "Lee Bandrole."
R990

PROFESSION

DISAPPOINTED RACERS should consult us by sending Four Annas stamps. SALI COY., Racing Literature Publishers, Amalner.
T R1047

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TESTING PLANT FOR THE ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE SHED AT KALYAN.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specifications and drawing can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the Electric Supply and Testing Plant for Electric Loco. Shed at Kalyan." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
Bombay, 6th July, 1928.
30690

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of July, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon, for the purpose of filling in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Jeewabhai Maganlal one of the joint Liquidators of the Company, by appointing, if thought fit, Mr. Moolji Haridas or some other fit and proper person as Joint Liquidator with the undersigned, and for fixing the remuneration to be paid to such Joint Liquidator.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1928.
HERBERT V. LEE,
Continuing Liquidator.
30753

NOTICE.
THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

A MEETING of the creditors of the Company will be held at 5 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August, 1928, at the registered office of the Company, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

All the creditors are requested to be present.

B. V. SUBBA RAO,
Honorary Liquidator.
14, Hummum Street,
Bombay, 14th July, 1928.
30754

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, 17th July, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) for transacting the following business:—

1 To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue and Profit and Loss Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Company for the period ended 31st December, 1927.

2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal, Bart., as a Director of the Company.

4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

6. To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th July to 31st July, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
Managing Agents.
30703

THE BRADBURY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 23rd July, 1928, to MONDAY, the 6th August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 14th July, 1928.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort.
30746

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Power of Attorney given by our client Mr. K. M. T. Madon, Proprietor of "MADONA", the Chemists, carrying on business at 73A, Fort Street, opposite the General Post Office, Bombay, to Madhavji Keshavji Mehta, has been revoked and cancelled on and from this day the 14th day of July, 1928. The public are requested not to deal with the said Madhavji Keshavji Mehta for and on behalf of our client. Our client has nothing to do with the said Madhavji Keshavji Mehta.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1928.
Messrs. DAMKEVALA & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.
30752

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, FURNITURE ETC. LYING IN A TOBACCO SHOP AT KHAR ROAD, BANDRA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 1101 of 1928 (The London Eastern and American Trading Co., vs. Ratanlal) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the shop at Khar Road, Bandra.

All the goods such as one lot of tobacco and cut-tobacco, loose cigarettes, a tobacco machine, furniture such as writing tables, chairs, cup-boards, etc. lying in shop at Khar Road, carried on in the name and style of Khedival Tobacco Co. in separate lots or as a going concern.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the delivery of the goods to be taken on the next day and the above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BANK AND OFFICE FURNITURE, LARGE IRON SAFES BY GODREJ, SIZE ABOUT 5' x 6-1|2' x 2-1|4' FEET, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Merchant Bank, Ltd., (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Mansion. Apollo Street, opp. Imperial Bank of India.

Bank furniture such as 3 large double-door, full size "Godrej" Safes, one large iron strong room by Chubb, size about 10 1|2' x 7' x 10 1|2' feet, large writing tables, teakwood cup-boards, wooden stands, office clock, E. Ceiling fans, arm and without arm chairs, large copying press on stand, Remington Typewriter, benches, stools, revolving and tilting chair, partitions, large counter with brass railings and fitted with E. lamps, counter-hairs, pigeon-hole, cup-board, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH JACOBEAN, AND SEASON WOOD FURNITURE, PROPERTY OF P. URBAN, ESQ., SOLICITOR, MESSRS. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.

On SATURDAY, the 21st July, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at Wadia's Bungalow, Wode House Road next to the Parsee Sanatorium and near the Post Office. Very valuable and handsome richly made, Jacobean furniture, dining table and chairs, side board and dinner wagons, rich carpets, fancy cabinets, ornaments sweet tone phonograph, iron bed-steads, almyrahs dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown cupboards, writing tables, book and silver show cases, reclining sofas easy chairs, English ice boxes, teapoys, etc., etc.

The property of P. Urban, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant.

BENNETT & CO.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager R. J. DUFF.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GRAND DOUBLE BILL
THE MOST WONDERFUL SKATING AND DANCING
By The Marvellous Versatile
M. A. S. TONI
and the Graceful and Beautiful
LUCY LYRA
Introducing Sensational Feats including Dancing on Skates on a Small Table, as well as exclusive Classical, Oriental, Aerobatic, Eccentric, Comedy and Tick Dancing
AND
"A KISS IN THE DARK"
with
ADOLPHE MENJOU
LILLIAN RICH
One of The Biggest Laugh Pictures of the year telling the story of a young couple who take a vacation from one another to see if absence make the heart grow fonder.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
MARVELS OF UNDERSEA PHOTOGRAPH
COUPLED WITH
TECHNI-COLOR PERFECTION
THE UNINVITED GUEST
A Thrilling Romance of Love and Perils in 'Frisco, New York and the South Sea Islands with—
Featuring a Galaxy of Stars including:
JEAN TOLLEY
"The Memorable Queen of "The Three Musketeers."

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"GO WEST"
Featuring:
THE GIUM-FACED, GLOOMY EYED MONARCH OF MIRTH AND MERRIMENT
BUSTER KEATON
You'll shriek, you'll howl, you'll cry yourself hoarse with laughter, you are in a big time! Nobody can afford to miss seeing the funniest partnership of the screen.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
A film you will never forget—the best directed, the best acted, the most inspired production of its kind.
ROSES OF PICARDY
Featuring an all-Star Cast including:
JOHN STUART, JAMESON THOMAS AND LILLIAN HALL DAVIS.
Unlike any war film yet produced. Original in treatment and characterographic in realism—tense in its intimate drama—human, serious and stirring in its depiction of the great part played by Kitchener's armies in the War.

WANTED
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Experienced AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Poona, on monthly salary. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Old Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,17,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

SAKLATVALA
Election Fund :
Opposition from "Official" Labourism, quiet slipping—out of supporters to join the men with money and jobs,—union of Reaction to win Battersea out of Indian representation,—all combine to make
Battersea the Vital Indian Issue in England
Saklatvala's party is pressed for funds, and the special needs of the Battersea contest should be appreciated and met FROM INDIA. The fight is between Imperialism, open or Labour variety and Indian freedom; and Indian advocacy in Parliament.
Subscribe at once to a special fund started by Friends of the M. P. and which receives the approval and support of Tom Mann, J. Connell (author of the Red Flag), Bernard Houghton and other friends of India.
Cash Received and Fully Accounted for by ARTHUR FIELD, 28 Ilminster Gardens, BATTERSEA, London

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

HINDU WOMEN'S RIGHT

CAN THEY GET DIVORCE BY LEGISLATION?

INTERESTING DISCUSSION

The question whether Hindu women have the right of divorce by legislation, and if so, under what circumstances was discussed at a women's meeting held at the Servants of India Society Hall, under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj. The occasion arose from the Government's invitation to the Bhagini Samaj, among other public bodies, to express their views on Sir Harising Gour's Bill in the Legislative Assembly which proposed to allow divorce to Hindu wives whose husbands are suffering from impotency or an inacurable disease or lunacy.

Mrs. Saroj Nanak Mehta, presided.

ONLY A PERMISSIVE MEASURe.

The discussion was initiated by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, who stated that there should not be any difference of opinion on the advisability of the reform sought to be introduced by the bill which was only a permissive measure. There was no foundation for the apprehensions expressed in several quarters that the introduction of divorce would tend to immorality, and that many homes would be wrecked. Because very few would avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the law, and that too under the most intolerable conditions. For instance, an Act to permit the re-marriage of Hindu widows was in existence for many years, but how few were the widows who took advantage of it?

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi suggested that the provision of the bill should be extended to allow divorce in other circumstances also, for instance, when a husband becomes a "sanvasi," (ascetic) or disappears and is missing for a long period, as is provided in English law.

Another lady suggested that divorce should also be allowed to a wife whose husband marries a second wife.

Mr Keshavprasad Desai said he heartily agreed with the principle of the Bill. But he objected to a measure which was merely permissive. Such a measure, while it benefited a few individuals who were put to a hard lot under the existing law, raised a serious and bitter controversy in the society which would be divided into two factions, the reformists and the orthodox. A law which was considerably in advance of public opinion was likely to remain a dead letter, like the one prohibiting child marriage in the Baroda State.

TYRANNY OF THE CASTE.

This was particularly so in Gujarat where the peoples' lives were bound up with castes whose rules often would not allow even engagements to be broken off. Mr. Keshavprasad refused to the case of an educated young man whose father is an LL.B. He was betrothed to a girl who was lame, but the fact was not known either to the bridegroom or his father at the time. Subsequently when it came to their knowledge, the young man refused to marry her, but had to yield through the permission of his father and other relatives, because they could not go against the custom of the caste which regarded an engagement as binding as a regular marriage.

When such was the tyranny of the caste, what was the use of any legislation which was merely permissive? Very few would have the courage to disregard their caste rules and take advantage of the law. The first effective step in social reform was, therefore, to break the bonds of the caste.

Moreover, divorce was allowed by custom among the lower castes in Gujarat—like Kanbis, Bhavsars, 'luhar' (blacksmith), 'mochi' (shoe-makers), 'dublas', etc.—which formed about 60 per cent. of the population in the province. These did not require any legislation, while the so-called higher castes would not take advantage of it.

Mr. Keshavprasad, therefore, urged that the Bhagini Samaj and those interested in real social reform should concentrate on the immediate problems like preventing child marriages, spreading education, and relaxing the bonds of caste, as also legislation to get more rights of property for women. These things would give immediate results. Questions like divorce would only be discussed in an academic manner as in a debating society.

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

Shrimati Lakshmiben Dos-ani, joint editor of the Gujarati monthly "Samaj Jivan" said that the Government were more powerful than the casts, and must do something to relieve the hard lot of women whose husbands made their lives unbearable. Women usually did not like to leave one husband and go to another, except for svery strong reasons. Ordinary people are naturally conservative and would oppose any thing that was new, but they would gradually reconcile themselves to the change in course of time.

She, therefore, suggested that the Bhagini Samaj should support the legislation for divorce which would be fruitful of good results.

Mrs. Saroj Mehta, in winding up the debate, said that divorce was, no doubt, repugnant to the high ideal of a Hindu marriage. But where was that high ideal in present day society? Recently in Bombay an old maniof eighty years married a sixteen year girl by paying Rs. 25,000 to her parents. And the Hindu Society did nothing to prevent such abominable marriages. If the high ideal consisted in selling girls by auction to the highest bidder, it had better be discarded in favour of the contractual relations of the West.

The prevalence of child-marriages was a fruitful source of the unhappy life of the couple, and the proportion of such marriages in Gujarat in 1921 was higher than in 1891, as she had found by comparing statistics. This made divorce all the more necessary in many cases.

DIVORCE AND IMMORALITY.

It was suggested, continued Mrs. Mehta, that divorce would increase immorality among women. But in her opinion, divorce would diminish immorality. Ordinwomen had the necessary strength of character to preserve their chastity despite unhappy relations with their husbands; and such women were likely to be led into immorality by having to pass their whole life in this way. If on the other hand, such unfortunate women could be allowed to marry again, they would be saved from straying into immoral ways.

Those who wanted to remain pure and chaste and true to their husbands, would remain so, whether the law allowed divorce or not. On the other hand, those whose hearts were not true to their husbands—their chastity could not be preserved even if you confine them in a fortress.

It was erroneous to suppose that if Sir Harising Gour's Bill was passed, divorce would be alarmingly on the increase. Even in England, many women in unhappy conditions did not take divorce for the sake of their reputation, or their children or other considerations. In India, too, though the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act was passed in 1872, very few had taken advantage of it. Similarly even if divorce was legalised, very few would prefer to avail themselves of it. If it helped a few unhappy women, that would be enough justification for the law.

IGNORE THE OPPOSITION.

It was true that a large majority of the people were opposed to such a reform. But those who were slaves were hardly conscious of their bonds, and their unwillingness to have freedom should not count. The orthodox and ignorant would oppose any reform whatsoever; and even in a progressive city like Bombay some time ago, the orthodox and reformists came to blows on the question of Sharda's bill. So it was futile to drop our efforts for reform with a view to prevent a controversy.

Replying to the point that the time was not ripe for divorce reform, Mrs. Mehta said that the same excuse was given by Government for refusing our demands in political and other matters.

Concluding, Mrs. Mehta suggested that even those castes which allowed divorce by custom should be brought under the operation of the Divorce Act. Because it was no use to leave it to the "mahajans" of castes which had failed to abolish child marriages or take an imitiative in any reform. A debate on the subject like this was also useful in educating public opinion.

The meeting then passed a resolution supporting Sir Hari Singh Gour's Bill.

"My father wants me to marry a deaf and dumb creature," complained Salima (16), daughter of a Moslem artist in the Court of Mr. S. W. Bobb, City Magistrate of Allahabad.

Her father wanted her to marry Fasadi (19), his cousin's son, while the girl wanted to marry Mannu (21) her cousin. This led to the present dispute.

The father's intention was that the girl, being a minor; could not exercise her will in such matters.

The Magistrate held otherwise. As the girl had attained the age of consent he saw no reason why she should not be allowed, even under Mahomedan Law, to contract a marriage without the consent of her father. He therefore gave Mannu permission to marry the girl.

Both the rivals for the girl's hand were present in the court.

S. S. "MOREA"

The following is the list of passengers by the P & O. s.s. "Morea" which left on Saturday for Marseilles & London:—

Mr. R. C. Allen, Mr. F. C. Annesley, Mr. C. G. Ashworth, Rev. A. J. Balcomb, Mr. Bavin, Mr. H. G Blake, Dr. A. W. G. & Mrs. Bleeck, Mr. Justice G. P. The Hon. Boys, Mr. F. & Mrs. Bradbeer, Mr. W. Cairncross, Lt.-Col. W. Campbell, Capt. H. Carstairs, Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Carter, Mr. C. J. Christie, Rev. C. R. B. Clarke, Mr. C. F. Clifton, Mr. & Mrs. Courtat, Mr. F. Cox, Mr. W. M. Craddock, Mrs. P. J. Crowle, Major H. J. M. Cursetjee, Mrs. Davenport, Mr. C. E. F. S. Dawson, Mr. A. G. W. Dunkerley, Lt.-Col T. R. & Mrs. Eastwood D.S.O., M. C., Mr. M. Edmondson, Col. Fennel, Miss. Finlay, Mr. J. W. Fitzjohn, Mr. Florse, Mr. M. Fogt, Lt.-Col. G. D. Franklin, Mrs. D. Fraser, Mr. F. H. French, Mrs. H. A. Gardner two Children & Nurse Lt.-Col. R. W. Gaskell, Mr. J. E. Mrs. Gawler, & two children Mrs. G. T. Goodall, Lt.-Col. G. Gould, Capt. & Mrs. H. P. H. Harris, Capt. Hatchard, Headlam Sir Edward & Lady Kt., C.S.I., C.M.G. D.S.O., R.I.M. Capt. Lt.-Col H. Holderness, Mr. J. Irvine, Miss. Imray, Mrs. James, Mr. Jenks, Mr. A. H Johnstone, Miss. Johnstone Mr. S. E. Judah, The Guru Sahib of Kartarpur, Capt. M. F. Keightley, Lt.-Col. R. Knowles, Mrs. H. F. La Strange, Mr. B. H. de. Silveira Lorena, Mr. C. C. Lowe, Mrs. D. S. Mackay, Mr. G. Mallelieu, Mr. J. Mangan, Mr. D. Mavers, Mr. & Mrs. F. W. McCarthy, Mrs. McCarty, Mr. & Mrs. P. B. McGwan Mr. J. W. McKay, Mr. McLeod, Mr. D. B. Nagarkar, Lt.-Col. J. J. Harpur Nelson, Mr. P. L. Orde, Major C. G. Phillips, D.S.O., M.C., Mr. J. W. Pinkerton, Rai Bahadur P. A. Purbi, Capt. H. L. C. Robertson, Miss E. R. Rouse, Master Joseph Scott, Major G. C. Scott, Mr. V. A. Short, Mr. A. de B. Shrosbree, Mr. Smith, Miss V. Turnbull Smith, Mr. D. D. Storrar, Mr. W. Stuart, Mr. O. Stephens, Mr. A. W. Stonebridge, Miss M. A. Sutton, Mr. R. E. & Mrs. Swanzy, Lt.-Col. A. C. H. Trevor, Mr. A. J. Tripp, Capt. C. D. L. Turner, Mr. R. Vincent, Mr. Vivian, Mr. Waddell, Lt.-Col. R. S. de W. Waller, Mr. Ward, Rev. Canon A. F. G. Wardell, Mrs. & ChildW Mr. F. H. Wates, Mr. G. E. F. Webber, Mrs. M. V. Wightman, Col. B. H. Wilbraham, Lt.-Col. H. M. Wilson, Mr. N. B. & Mrs. Wilson.

S S. "KAISER-I-HIND."

The following is the list of passengers by the P. & O. s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" which left London on 22nd June, and Marseilles on 29th iden and reached Bombay on Friday:—

GIBRALTAR.

Mr. F. C. Asgill, Mrs. Asgill, Mr. J. J. Broom, Miss E. M. Broom, Mr. B. Brown, Mr. R. Bray, Mrs. Bray, Miss Chamberlain, Mr. A. M. Connell, Mrs. Connell, Miss N. W. Francis, Mr. P. V. G. Ford, Mr. H. C. Galilee, Mrs. Galilee, Mr. L. Geoghegan, Miss E. Herbert, Miss E. R. Hatton, Mr. A. R. Newman, Mr. Stansfield, Miss. Stansfield, Mr. T. J. Stroud, Mr. R. E. G. Smith, Major W. H. Verschoyle Campbell, Mr. E. C. Waller.

MALTA.

F/O. R. A. Kilroy, Miss W. Richardson, Mrs. M. A. Wakeford and two children Mr. J. N. Zutshi, Mr. P. N. Zutshi.

MARSEILLES.

Miss A. M. Adam, Master J. N. Adam, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. R. J. Bradbury, Mr. W. Eastoe, Mrs. Eastoe, Mr. A. E. Goodin, Mr. S. M. Hill, Mrs. Hill, Miss. Kent. Mrs. G. A. H. Latimer, Mr. A. Morton, Mrs. Morton, Mr. J. M. Plews, Miss Poynter, Miss. C. R. Sinclair, Mr. H. P. Simpson, Mr. H. J. Spears, Mrs. Spears, Mr. W. H. Watkins, Miss. Watkins.

PORT SAID.

Major C. Archeson, Mrs. Archeson, Miss R. A. Aziz, Mr. H. G. Ainger, Mr. Wasfi Anabtawe, Mr. J. Brascomb, Master R. Boulle, Master A. Boulle, Mr. J. Brown, Miss S. Brown, Miss W. Brown, Mrs. J. D. Beattie, and two children Miss G. W. Beaver, Mr. N. G. Bakhoom, Mr. J. Bulti, Mr. G. Benac, Major N. M. Cassidy, Mr. J. S. Chesman, Mr. Crewe, Rev. J. L. Douglas, Mr. H. Datzi, Mr. F. S. Douglas, Mr. P. Domenico, Lieut L. M. Evans, Mr. J. Fitzgerald, Miss E. J. Finlay, Mr. P. Domenico, Mr. R. Fourment, Mrs. Gwelet, and child Mr. E. N. Gaurinage, Mr. S. Gazzar, Mr. C. Hopkins, Mr. C. Holmberg, Mr. T. W. A. Jackson, Mr. A. Knowles, Mr. A. G. Lowe, Capt. Middleditch, Mr. S. Mohareb, Mr. C. Marovitch, Mr. F. S. Norton, Mr. E. J. Ormiston, Capt. L. E. Pritchard, Capt. O. G. B. Philby, Mr. G. Parkes, Cmdr. F. R. N. Ratsey, Miss C. M. Stewart, Miss C. E. Saunderson, Mr. M. Saleh, Lieut. M. Sodes, Capt. F. Thornton, Mrs. H. M. Trumper.

ADEN.

Dr J. C. R. Buchanan. Miss Beasley, Mr. A. P. Hood, Mr. J. T. Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. R. D. McDiarmid, Mrs. McDiarmid, Mrs. F. L. O. Oliver, Capt. C. W. Rayner, Mrs. Rayner.

BOMBAY.

Mr. D. Allan, Mr. G. Allan, Mrs. Allan, Mr. J. S. Armour, Lt.-Col. H. W. Acton, Mrs. A. J. Anderson, Capt. R. Brierly, Capt. C. W. Bayley, Major E. A. Bald, Miss K. Beiri, Mr. A. G. Blake, Mrs. Blake child and infant Maharajah Singh Bhadra, Mr. U. N. Box, Mr. A. Bremnor, Mr. R. B. Bliss, Mr. C. C. Campbell, Mr. A. J., I.C.S. Curgenven, Mrs. Curgenven, Mr. A. P. Clyne, Mr. L. Caffrey, Mr. R. Cartwright, Mrs. Cartwright, Major A. F. Chapman, Mr. F. A. Cowasjee, Mr. S. L. Chanon, Mr. H. Clarke, Mr. D. Duncan, Miss Devadoss, Capt. G. A. Edwards, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. G. W. Eves, Mr. W. J. Evans, The Rt. Hon. Lord Grenfell, Miss L. Ganshaver, Mr. J. F. M. Gourlay, Mr. H. M. Gurbaxani, Mr. C. Gupta, Mr. R. J. Goodyear, Mr. I. K. Gillespie, Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. H. Hill, Capt. M. L. Hayne, Mr. W. T. Harvey White, Lt.-Col. R. T. Hammick, Major R. D. Hunter, Mr. C. Hewett, Mr. N. J. N. Hogg, Capt. B. H. Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. J. E. Harris, Major G. Howson, Mr. R. K. Innes, Mr. W. Isherwood, Mr. C. M. Imlack, Major W. Ellis Jones, Major C. H. Jackson, Mrs. Jackson, Capt. F. W. S. Jourdain, Mr. H. P. Jordan, Mr. K. O. Q. Khan, Mr. D. W. Lonzair, Mr. P. C. Lobo, Mrs. M. Lee, Master K. Lee, Miss Lee, Mr. R. de K. Maynard, Mrs. Maynard, Mr. T. L. Mahendra, Miss J. Morrow, Miss L. A. Miller, Mr. T. M. W. McVitty, Mr. G. M. Mackinlay, Mr. D. Meunier, Mrs. A. E. Mitchell, Mr. G. Z. Meli, Major S. G. C. Murray, Major T. B. Monnikendam, Mr. C. G. Mackay, Major F. Oppenheimer, Mr. P. C. Pollard, Miss M. L. Perrill, Mr. C. Peel, M. T. Pickles, Lt.-Col. E. P. Bt. Quinton, Mr. N. P. Reynolds, Lt.-Col. N. Robertson Glasgow, Major E. L. Robertson Glasgow, Mrs. Robertson Glasgow, and child Capt. O. K. Stevenie, Mr. C. E. N. Surridge, Major E. Simons, Mrs. Simons, Prof. E. A. Shah, Mr. C. D. T. Shores, Mr. R. A. Sandilands, Miss Srinivasagam, Rev. E. G. Saunders and Indian servant Mrs. Saunders M. J. Torrance, Mr. H. G. Tarbat, Mr. J. H. Thickett, The Hon. Sir Murray Coutts Trotter, Mr. G. Wil. Mr. H. C. Wallace, Hon. Mr. Justice D. H. Wilson, Mr. J. F. Wright, Mr. P. Wharrier, Mr. F. Walden.

LONDON BULLION LETTER

(Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.)

LONDON, June 27.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on the 20th inst. was a fresh high record, a total of £169,146,565 being returned on that date (as compared with £165,712,560 on the previous Wednesday), an increase of £15,240,250 since the 29th April 1925—when an effective gold standard was resumed.

About £450,000 gold from South Africa was on offer in the open market yesterday. The bulk of this amount —£250,000—was acquired by the Bank of England and formed part of the receipt yesterday of £275,000 shown in the figures below. An 'unknown buyer' absorbed £170,000 and the balance was bought for India and the Trade.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced, showing an influx of £405,000 during the week under review:

	Received £	Withdrawn.
June 21st	30,000	nil.
June 22nd	nil	nil.
June 23rd	nil	nil.
June 25th	100,000	nil.
June 26th	275,000	nil.
June 27th	nil	nil.

The £100,000 received on the 25th inst. was in sovereigns from Arabia.

The news that the French Parliament passed the Stabilization Bill on the 24th inst. is very welcome to the world at large as well as to the French nation. This memorable achievement, effected in the face of extreme difficulty—financial and political—removes one of the most important disabilities bequeathed by the Great War. The new gold contents of the franc are fixed at 65.5 milligrammes of gold 900/1000 fine, equal approximately to .909737 grains fine gold and render the exchange parity of the franc to the pound sterling 124.21, instead of 25.22 as pre-war. The French Mint will strike 100-franc gold coins which will possess unlimited legal tender. The date and other conditions of the general issue of gold coins by the Currency Office will be fixed by Government decree. In the meantime, coins will be struck only by the Bank of French, and the minting charge will be 40 francs per kilogramme of gold 900/1000 fine.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered in the week ended the 20th inst:—

IMPORTS.

	£.
U. S. A.	2,052,363
British West Africa.	21,775
British South Africa.	1,751,547
Oother countries.	1,042
Total	3,826,727

EXPORTS.

	£.
Germany.	23,900
France.	814,336
Switzerland.	46,000
Austria.	14,370
British India.	75,375
Other countries.	19,994
Total	993,975

On the 21st inst. the Imperial Bank of India lowered its rate of discount from 7 to 6 per cent.

SILVER.

The market has been very irregular during the week without any marked tendency though the actual movement of prices has been upward. China has worked both ways but has been a seller on balance. Support has come mostly from bear covering and some Indian buying. America has also been usually inclined to buy in this market.

Prices rose sharply in India on the 25th instant on the idea that the French Stabilization of Currency would lead to purchases of silver for coinage. In view of the French shipments to the East of silver derived from demonetization, made as late as the week before last, and the fact that the whole of this delicate operation has been conceived long since the idea that the French Government would sell, knowing that they would have to repurchase silver, is not warranted. Moreover, the holding in the Bank of France return on the 21st instant detailed as "silver in hand" (presumably value as if coined into five-franc pieces) would suffice to coin about 2,235,000,000 out of the maximum of 3,000,000,000 new francs whilst further supplies, unspecified in amount, are held under the head of "gold silver and exchanges purchased". The above calculation is based on an assumption that the new silver weight for 10 and 20 franc pieces will be the same ratio to two and four 5-franc pieces of pre-war coin, as the new gold weight of the franc to the old (with a new fineness of 680/10000 as against 900/1000).

A substantial shipment of silver, the proceeds of 60 lacs demonetized rupees—say 2,000,000 ounces, has been made from India to China as a result of a fresh sale by the Indian Government.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered in the week ended the 20th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

	£.
Mexico	£261,138
British India	332,073
U. S. A.	39,306
Other countries	6,535
	£639,052

EXPORTS.

	£.
China	£95,300
British India	45,150
Other countries	31,854
	£172,304

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny).

Calcutta, July 14.

Jutes:—Hessian has ruled quite firm throughout the week and especially 11 porters Hessian is in good demand. The raw Jute market opening firm advanced rapidly to 87/8 with the effect that the business in the shares came to a standstill and a quiet feeling prevailed However towards the latter part of the week some confidence was revived and further quietness was checked by some enquiry in the speculative scrips.

Howrah and Clive opening at 65/14 and 50/10 closed at 65 and 50/4 touching the lower levels of 64/2 and 48/12.

Among higher denominations most of the scrips have depreciated from 10 to 15 points. Barnagore were on the whole a steady feature. Hukumchand touching 26/14 made a sharp advance to 28/2 to close at 27/12.

Cottons:—Have maintained their steadiness. Dunbar were in request upto 213, Bengal-Nagpur having been taken upto 31/8 were a little easy at 31. Kessoram were quoted at 3/14, Preference shares being put throgh at 82/-. Bengal Luxmi were done at 80 and Bowreah were dealt in a large number at 330 and sharply advanced to 382 at the close.

Coals:—Were a better market this week. Burrakur were steady at 13, Equitable have improved to 17/4. East India were steady at 18/4. Bengal were done at 400 and Borrea at 15/4.

Tea Shares:—Bishnauth were steady at 40/4, Hattikhira at 27/8, East India at 21/4 and Huldibari at 36/12.

Banks:—Imperial Bank F. P. and Conty. were steady at 1500 and 374 respectively. Central Bank after touching 24/12 were steady at 25/4. The half year dividend for the Imperial Bank has been announced as usual, having carried forward a large amount of Rs. 29,63,100. Dividend for the Central Bank is declared 8 per cent. per annum.

Govt. Securities:—Were a steady market but the prices were practically unchanged.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel after receding to 18 were steady at 18/8 at the close. Burn & Co., were quoted at 400. Marshalls were slightly better this week with buyers at 3/4. Steel products were steady at 7/12, B. I. Corpn. were quoted at 3/14 and Defd. at 3/6. Burrakpore Electric mark a rise of 4 points, with buyers upto 106.

TERRIBLE FAMINE CONDITIONS IN DINAJPUR

AN APPEAL FOR PUBLIC GENEROSITY

Mr. C. V. Joshi Manager of the Marwari Relief Society of Calcutta, who went to the Balurghat Sub-division of the Dinajpur District with a view to have an actual report regarding the famine and to visit the camp of the Marwari Relief Society at Tepokaria writes:—

I cannot help reciting at this occasion the sad and miserable condition of the people. They mostly live upon some leaves of plants which they use for food. Worse, I may say, is the plight of the women-folk who, on most part, have not even a loin cloth to cover their bodies. and while roaming I found that they were not coming out of doors merely for fear of shame which is natural. Till now the dole has been given to the sufferers at the rate of 4 chhataks per adult and 2 chhataks per child but finding it inadequate I increased it to half a seer and 4 chhataks a day respectively.

From its centre at Tepokaria the Society is already rendering relief to the people of 52 villages and close enquiry of the condition of the people of 150 villages this includes the worst affected area of this Sub-division, demands for speedy arrangements to be made to extend the scope of relief which, as the experience tells us, will not consume less than 40 maunds of rice a day. May I, therefore, appeal all rich and poor men of the country to help their starving brethren of Bengal from falling into the whirlpool of imminent death.

The time of sowing seeds is passing away and the farmers have no seeds and other agricultural requirements and if they fail to avail themselves of the opportunity of sowing seeds their position will be still more critical and they, at this stage of their condition, are unable to do themselves without the help of the generous public. I hope my appeal will not go in vain.

I cannot, also, forget to appreciate the disinterested services of our Volunteers who willingly made 10 to 12 miles through mud and water every day.

THANA MUNICIPALITY

MR. NAVALKAR ELECTED PRESIDENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 12.

A meeting of the General Board of Thana Municipality was held yesterday evening in the Municipal Hall when the important item on agenda, namely the election of the President for the next year came up for consideration. The proceedings were marked with great excitement and hot words.

Professor N. K. Bhagwat moved the following resolution:—

That this Board resolves that Mr. V. V. Navalkar be elected President of the Board for the remaining period of the present Board commencing from the 12th of July 1928. Mr. M. F Almeida seconded the proposition Dr. Wales rose to a point of order. He said that according to the wording of Section 98 of the City Municipalities Act the term for which the President could be elected was either for 3 years or for one year. This being the last year of the term of the present Board which expires in July 1929, the question is whether the President can remain in office till November 1929 when there would be fresh elections. For that would be a period of more than a year.

The President, Mr. Padhye, however ruled that the proposition was in order.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Samant proposing the name of Mr. Rege for the office of the President.

A second amendment was moved by Mr. Tarapore proposing the name of Dr. Wales. A third amendment was moved by Mr. Ovalekar proposing the name of Mr. Nachne. The last two amendments being put to vote first, Mr. Nachane got 17 votes and Dr. Wales 7 only.

Then the first and the third amendment were put to vote and the first was declared carried, Mr. Rege getting 16 votes and Mr. Nachane 9 only. Finally, the proposition was put to vote with the first amendment. Mr. Navalkar was declared elected getting five votes more than Mr. Rege. Mr.. Rege was then unanimously elected Vice-President for the next year.

BELLASIS BRIDGE

QUESTION OF WIDENING

BOMBAY, July 14.

The following subjects among others were discussed at the 42nd meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on June 28, 1928:—

Ballasis Bridge:—The Chairman explained to the Committee the position in regard to this bridge, and in doing so remarked:—

When, a few years ago, the Railway Administration decided to extend this bridge in order to accommodate five tracks under their Quadrupling Scheme, the Municipality asked that the width should be increased from 35 feet to 60 feet. This proposal was connected with a scheme of providing a new 100-feet road, which was then under contemplation, connecting with the west approach of the bridge. Subsequently, the Corporation decided to defer the construction of the proposed 100-feet road pending settlement of the question of the location of the new long-distance terminal station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. With the postponement of the construction of the road, the question of widening the Bellasis Bridge to 60 feet was also held in abeyance. Under the circumstances, the Railway Company carried out the reconstruction of the bridge to meet their own requirements, but in doing so, provision was made for widening it to 60 feet if and when the Municipality should decide to do so.

The construction of the new terminal station is now in progress; and as it is important to have suitable approaches to it when completed and ready for use, the Municipal Commissioner was recently reminded on the question of widening the bridge to 60 feet so that that work could be proceeded with simultaneously with the construction of the station buildings. It was understood that the Municipal Commissioner was now considering the matter.

Cancellation of 48 Up and 49 Down local passenger trains between Bulsar and Surat.—The Chairman gave the history of these two trains and stated that they had been cancelled from the 15th of June and explained that there was no justification or necessity for running them during the slack season. He said that the trains would be put on again during the busy cotton season.

Weighment of luggage:—The discussion on this subject centred round the question of weighment of the luggage of third class passengers in running trains and the inconvenience caused to them thereby. It was urged that great care and vigilance should be exercised by the railway staff at starting and intermediate stations to prevent smuggling of luggage in excess of the free allowance and that passengers "en route" should not be called upon to have their luggage weighed.

The Chairman pointed out that this question had been discussed by the Committee on a previous occasion, and mentioned some of the difficulties connected with the question under consideration, but promised to look into the matter again.—A.P.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Umrigar & Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 14th instant as under:—

"Although general feeling less confident, market acts well liquidated. Will probably respond readily to Bullish influences."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m.:—"Light to moderate rains Eastern Belt. Forecast East Belt cloudy. Balance entire Belt generally fair."

9-40 p.m.:—"Looks like short market. Trade buying moderately."

COTTON ORACLE'S PREDICTION.

"The recent decline was mostly liquidation by public and professional short selling. Expect quick rally to follow. Reverse position. Cover short and buy for long account Protect with stoploss order 20 points to-day's lowest. Take 50|60 points profit."

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar, July 14.

Wheat Ready 4|11, 4|15.
Wheat Assuj 4|3|6.
Gram Ready 3|13, 3|15.
Gram Sawan 4|-.
Gram Bhadon 4|2|6.
Gram Assuj 4|3|6.
Barley Ready 3|2|6.
Barley Assuj 3|7.
Rapeseed Ready 7|4, 7|8
Rapeseed Bhadon 7|9.
Cottonseeds Maghar 3|9|6.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 16.

B. C. Rate T. T. 1/5-27/32, D. D. 1/5-7/8.

London—
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-7/8 cash.
Banks Selling D. D. 1/5-29/32.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-7/8 July-Aug.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-29/32 Sept.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/5-29/32.
Banks Buying D. D. 1/5-15/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-5/32 July-Aug
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-3/16 Sept.
New York—
B. C. T T 277-1/2.
Banks Selling T T 276-3/4.
Banks Buying T. T. 275-1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 269-1/2.
Paris—
Banks Selling D.D. 922.
Banks Buying D. D. 934.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
Japan—
Banks Selling T T 127.
Banks Buying 60 Days 124.
Hongkong—
Banks Selling D D 138-1/2
Shanghai—
Banks Selling D D 181-1/4.
Singapore—
Banks Selling D. D. 155-3/4.
Java—
Banks Selling D. D. 90-3/8.
Cross Rate—
New York/London 4.86 14th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/8-1/8 16th inst.
London/Japan 1/10-5/8 14th inst.
London/Paris 124.25 14th inst.
London/Belgium 34.89 14th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.24 14th inst.
London/Italy 92.85 14th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-10-1/2 14th inst., £4-4-10-1/2 13th inst.
Silver London Ready 27-1/4 14th inst. 27 3/16 inst.
Silver London Forward 27-1/8 14th inst. 27 1/16 13th inst.
Silver New York Ready 59-1/4 14th inst. 59-3/8 13th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4-1/8 per cent 14th inst. 4-1/8 per cent. 13th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent 14th inst. 4-1/4 per cent 13th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 per cent. 3 mos. 3-1/2 per cent. 6 mos. 3-1/2 per cent. 12 mos. 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 16.
1st Sept. to 12th July

In-full-pressed Bales	14-7-28	This year	Last year
Europe	840	729,627	363,594
Japan and China	8,800	1,209,880	1,421,771
Coast Ports		25,848	23,475
Up-country by rail		90,467	143,835
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		37,901	20,818
Total			

BOMBAY.

PROFESSIONAL BUYING—FIRM LIVERPOOL.

Bombay, July 16.

In response to steadier New York advices the local market opened for Broach A/M. delivery at Rs. 414/8 and improved to Rs. 416/8. Liverpool opened firm at a rise of 9 points and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J/A.	403
Broach A/M.	418
Oomra July	377
Oomra D/J.	388
Bengal July	332
Bengal D/J.	345

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 16.

The forward market opened for Broach at Rs. 419/ and declined to Rs. 418/6 on scattered selling and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach July/Aug	404 8 0
Broach Apl/May	418 10 0
Oomra July	378 0 0
Oomra Dec Jan	389 0 0
Bengal July	338 0 0
Bengal Dec/Jan	349 0 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 16.

July	243.60+0.30
October	246.90+1.10
January	247.40+0.60

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

(F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 14-7-28	8351000	13003000
,, Yesterday do	3000	3000
Exports to date do	7325000	11032000
Stock at Ports 13-7-28	756000	1089000
,, Interior Towns do	386000	010000
,, Liverpool 13-7-28	812000	1235000
Visible Supply 13-7-28	2616000	3692000
Quantity in Sight do	14211000	19047000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 16.

Wheat	2,402	cwts.
Linseed	2,341	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	665	,,
Gingellyseeds	637	,,
Groundnuts	4,819	,,
Castorseed	5,394	,,
Rice	12,190	,,
Myrabollams	343	,,
Cottonseed	4,962	,,
Mowraseed	1,085	,,
Grain	1,979	,,
Joowar	3,093	,,
Barley	132	,,
Bajree	1,573	,,
Coal	567	Tons.

WEATHER OVER AMERICAN COTTON BELT.

Liverpool, July 16, 9 a.m.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Light rain East belt, Arkansas, Oklahoma and East Texas."

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Broker's Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, July 16.

London Ready	27 4 0
London Forward	27 2 0
American Cent	59 5 0
China Opening	2 8 2
Closing	2 8 1
Ready	62 12 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Sawan	61/14	62/1	61/14	62
Tejimundi	-/13/-			
Sawan	61/11	61/14	61/11	61/13
Tejimundi	1/4			
Bhadon	61/11	61/13	61/11	61/13
Tejimundi	1/13			

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. China bought. Very little business doing. India doing nothing.

GOLD.

Ready	21 7 3
Sawan	21 7 9
National City	21 8 0
N. Manordas	21 8 0

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 16.

Bengal Dec/July	343
Bengal July	333
Broach Apl/May	418
Broach July/Aug	403
Oomra Dec/Jan	387
Oomra July Aug	376

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	354	347	340	332
S. P.	352	345	338	330
Rajputana	354	347	340	332
Broach	420	415	405	398
S./D.	415	410	403	396
P./A.	428	423	416	408
K./V.	411	406	401	394
Dhollera	408	403	398	391
Kalajin	403	400	395	388
Cutch		415	410	408
Surat	465	460	455	450
Rajpipla	461	456	451	346
Navsari	485	480	475	470
Oomra No. 3	395	388	381	371
C. P. No. 1	417	410	403	393
C. P. No. 2	406	399	392	382
Khandesh		376	366	356	346
Muthia		330	320	316
Southern	410	405	398	391
Comptah		423	413	403

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 16.

100	Birla Bros.	Dabhoi	404
100	Ozoburin & Co.	Arvi	386
100	Do.	Karanja	373
100	K. Devchand & Co.	Amalner	342
100	Ozoburin & Co.	Broach	412
100	Jetha Devji & Co.	Pandharpur	317
100	Langli & Co.	Upland	413
100	G. G. Kesha	Muli	398
100	Vardhman Bros.	Broach	426
200	Toyomankwa	Mulkapur	335
100	Do.	Porbandar	387
100	H. Nensha & Co.	Shenabad	350
100	Do.	Jalna	355

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 16.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready average
Bengal Superfine	345	.....
Bengal Fine	340	330
Bengal F.G.	335	325
Sindh-Punjab Fine	340	330
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	335	325
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	390	380
Nagpur Fine	390	380
Yeotmal Fine	385	375
Arvi Fine	385	375
Amraoti Fine	375	345
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	370	345
Mulkapur Fine	360	335
Khandesh Fine	345	325
Muthia Fine	.....	320
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	355/60	.....
Purna F.G.G.S.	335/45	325
Parbhani Sailu F.G. G.S.	.....	325
Indore/Ujjain Fine	355/60	330
Burwah Sanavad Fine	350/55	325
Surat	450	.....
Navsari	.....	.....
Broach F.G.	400	.....
Broach Fine	410	.....
Westerns M.G.	375	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Cambodia	465	.....
Miraj/Sangli	395	.....
Compta Good	405	.....
Dhollera	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgam	.....	.....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 16.
Since 1st September.

In-full-pressed Bales	14-7-28	This year	Last year
Khandesh	1	305,544	313,645
Central India	370	296,947	302,250
Barsi and Nagar	240	317,761	201,685
Hyderabad-Gaorani		118,015	68,754
Berar	313	726,124	568,850
Central Provinces		306,047	227,651
Total Oomras	924	2,070,438	1,682,835
Dholera	885	345,887	200,377
N.-W. Provinces		64,757	58,124
Rajputana	89	54,927	58,026
Sind-Punjab		136,547	115,971
Broach		268,990	237,828
Coompta and Dharwar	580	135,775	130,379
Westerns-Northerns	308	48,849	66,991
Cocoanada		7	407
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	216	34,946	37,376
Persian		5,039	4,436
American		102,187	341,498
Egyptian and African		74,158	84,350
Comilla Burma and other sorts		181	202

STOCKS AND SHARES.

INDIAN CEMENTS STRONG

Bombay, July 16.

The market was steady with a mild bull support. Every hope is based on early end of Mill Strike. There good speculation demand for Indian Cement shares which kept strong.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (July 1928).

Bombay, July 16.

Paid up.		Closing Rates. Rs. a. p.
100	Ahmed Advance	375 0 0
50	Apollo	5 0 0
500	Bombay Cotton	312 8 0
2200	Bombay Dyeing	895 0 0
200	Fazalbhoy	866 4 0
250	Century	412 8 0
100	Colaba Land	132 8 0
500	Central India Pref	486 4 0
100	Coorla	167 8 0
100	Crescent	157 8 0
250	Currim	180 0 0
500	David	240 0 0
250	Dawn	575 0 0
200	Edward Sassoon	90 0 0
10	E. D. Sasson	0 12 6
100	Elphinstone	15 8 0
50	Finlay	125 0 0
500	F. Petit	3254 0 0
100	Globe	20 0 0
100	Gokak	125 0 0
100	Indian Bleaching	243 2 0
25	Central	26 0 0
100	Indore Malwa	386 4 0
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37 8 0
50	Kastoorchand	17 12 0
100	Khatau	93 12 0
100	Kohinoor	245 10 0
100	Laxmi Cotton	1725 0 0
100	Madhavrai Sed.	8 0 0
100	Madhowji	77 8 0
100	Manekji Petit	1500 0 0
100	Meyer Sassoon	80 0 0
100	Morarji	1450 0 0
200	New Great	262 8 0
100	New City	112 8 0
200	Pearls	565 0 0
250	Simplex	123 2 0
100	Sholapur	6700 0 0
250	Simplex	123 2 0
50	Swan	125 0 0
250	Swadeshi	486 4 0
500	Tata Mill	38 12 0
500	Vishnu Cotton	2705 0 0

BANKS.

500	Imperial	1493 12 0
50	India	95 4 0
£5	Eastern	93 8 0
£12-1/2	National Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ah. Prantej	915 0 0
100	Amritsar Patti	138 0 0
100	Cen. Prov. Rly. x.d.	102 0 0
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0 0
100	Guzerat Rly.	91 0 0
100	Hoshiarpur	97 8 0
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95 0 0
90	Mandhra Bhon	77 0 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97 0 0
100	Sialkote	102 0 0
100	Sindh Lt. Rly.	140 0 0
100	Upper Sindh	88 8 0
500	Tapti Valley	715 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	116 0 0
100	Andhra Valley	720 0 0
100	Alcock	382 8 0
125	B. Burma	791 4 0
125	B. Burma No. 1	290 0 0
10	Br. India Insurance	7 0 0
50	B. Tramway	156 4 0
50	Tramway Pref.	94 8 0
250	Bombay Steam	286 14 0
50	Bombay Telephone	54 8 0
10	Bundi Cement	25 2 0
200	Indian Cement	370 0 0
100	United Cement	102 8 0
10	Central India Mining	15 4 0
£1	Eastern Chemical Ord.	4 8 0
sh. 2	do. do. Defd.	1 4 0
100	Katni Ordinary	270 0 0
100	Katni Deferred	970 0 0
25	New India Insur.	21 0 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	17 0 0
10	,, ,, Pref.	12 8 0
50	Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills	90 0 0
10	Shivrajpur	32 8 0
15	Scindia Steam	14 4 0
75	Tata Iron Ord.	77 8 0
90	Tata Iron Deferred	285 10 0
90	Tata Iron 1st Pref	130 0 0
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	92 0 0
100	Tata Hydro	1087 0 0
100	Tata oil	37 0 0
100	Tata Power Ord.	508 12 0
1000	Tata Power Pref.	917 8 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 16.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 3 annas per cwt. Our Forward Market has ruled steady to-day and prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/14 per cwt F B H.
S. S. "Nawab" Rs. 9/13 per cwt F B H.
S. S. "Begum" Rs. 8/14 per cwt. F B H
S. S. "Canara" Rs. 8/13 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment June Rs. 8/12 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 8/10 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Octo/Dec Rs. 8/11 per cwt. F B H.

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 16.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 75/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87/12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/7.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/3.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/8.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/9.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/2.
Forward Rates.—2nd August sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/8-0, 1945-55, Rs. 106/8/0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay July 16.

3 months discounts 4-1/8 per cent.
6 months discounts 4-1/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 per cent.
One month 3-1/2 per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 3-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, July 16.

Castorseed September May delivery opening Rs. 51/11. highest Rs. 51/13/3; closing Rs. 51/12/9.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 50/10; highest Rs. 60/15. closing Rs. 50/14.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/11/3; closing Rs. 4/11/6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 57/12; highest 57/13/6; lowest 57/11; closing Rs. 57/12/6.

(Continued from column 6).

bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—2550 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

July 16.

S S Mooji Maru from Nagoya. Agents: N Y Kaisha:—600 cases Ashai beer, 62 pkgs clocks, 268 bales G.C. shirting, 38 bales grey dhoty, 116 cases glass ware, 83 cases porcelain.

From Osaka:—115 cases G.C. drill, 19 cases C.H. under-shirts, 256 cases and 25 bales cotton yarn, 50 cases glass tubes, 50 cases glass bangles, 10 cases white metal leaves, 4 cases pearl buttons, 10 cases rubber toys, 6 cases silk yarn, 20 cases nickel soap boxes, 5 cases C.P. jeans, 10 pkgs glue, 24 cases umbrella accessories, 8 cases glass imitation pearl beads, 20 cases glass imitation wax beads, 11 cases shell buttons, 20 bales and 363 cases glass ware, 13 pkgs glass ware, 25 cases cotton goods, 21 cases rubber goods, 50 bales rice, 288 cases brass circles, 15 cases white cambric, 265 bales G.C. shirting, 8 pkgs crucibles, 8 cases brass eyelets, 10 cases C.P. goods, 13 cases C.P. jeans, 10 cases glass moorid box, 8 cases baby soothers, 10 cases poplin, 18 cases C.P. jeans, 22 cases celluloid bangles, 8 cases E.G. bottles, 14 cases cotton hoisery, 35 cases bamboo ware, 12 pkgs brass and hexagonal bars, 75 cases cotton twill, 26 cases glass beads, 11 cases enamel ware.

From Otara:—17 pkgs venor chests.

From Kobe:—35 cases celluloid bangles, 25 bdle s and 30 bales starami seed, 21 cases C.H. under-shirts, 12 cases cotton traing, 14 cases cotton goods, 36 cases and 13 pkgs glass ware, 101 cases and 25 bales cotton drill, 30 bdles match paper, 18 pkgs match chemicals 10 cases bronze leaves, 35 cases match frame, 10 cases glass powder, 97 cases refined camphor and powder, 39 cases toys, 77 cases silk, 14 cases menthal crystal, 12 cases peppermint oil, 200 bags dried ginger 11 cases cotton hoisery, 28 cases rubber goods.

From Yokohama: 13 cases celluloid toys 139 cases silk and silk piecegoods.

From Tokyo:—72 cases cotton yarn 70 cases rubber balls and toys, 34 cases rub-

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 16.

Homayun, Vollar, Jeddah.
Siesunder, Ollivey, Port Luis.
Essex Envoy, Churchil, Rangoon.
Virga, Dahl, Batoum.
Gogra, Grahm, Okha.
Begum, Robert, Java.
Haliarties, Felton, Liverpool.
Carla, Ottavio, Trieste.
Carlon Castle, Miller, Natal.

DEPARTURES.

July 17.

Vinga, Dahl, Karachi.
Cambrian Countess, Roberts, Durban.
Huntsman, Russeck, Dunkirk.

LOADING.

July, 16.

Steamer Gogra for Calcutta.
Steamer Swedagon for Rangoon.
Steamer Essex Envoy for Rangoon.
Steamer Tocoma Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Carla for Genova.
Steamer Haliarties for Dunkirk.

S.S. Homayun:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Homayun, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo.

S S Siesunder:—The Currimji Jeevanji steamer Siesunder, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Luis, with a cargo sugar.

S.S. Begum:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Begum, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Essex Envoy:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Essex Envoy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangon, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Vinga:—The Standard Oil Coy.'s steamer Vinga, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, with a cargo of kerosine oil, hence she will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Gogra:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Gogra arrived in harbour yesterday from Okha, with a general cargo.

S S Haliartus:—The J F Co.'s steamer Haliartus arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Carla:—The Lloyd T Co's steamer Carla arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo.

S S Carlow Castle:—The steamer Carlow Castle arrived in harbour yesterday from Natal with a cargo of coal.

S S Cambrian Countess:—The T M Co's steamer Cambrian Countess will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, with ballast.

S S Huntsman:—The Graham T Co.'s steamer Huntsman will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

July 16.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—10 bales cow hides P E Boyce and Son.

For Marseilles:—500 cwt groundnut kernal J Meyer and Co.

S S Huntsman for Antwerp:—125 bales hemp J J Campbell and Co.

S S Rottenfels for Aberdeen:—3000 cwt groundnuts, 2975 bags barley, 3000 cwt linseed, 36000 cwt cotton seed and 3000 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—1400 cwt groundnut, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 290 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 6000 cwt groundnut oil cakes J Paramanand and Co; 99 bales cotton fly K Pirozsha and Co; 335 bales cotton K Devchand and Co.; 110 bales cottoh A Abdul Rehemna and Co.

For Antwerp:—220 bales cotton K Kevchand and Co.

For Rotterdham:—1000 cwt linseed oil cakes Volkart Bros.

For Bremen:—13497 cwt groundnut Ralli Bros; 50 tons manganese ore Ralli Bros; 50 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd. 55 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Kanderkerk for Hamburg:—99 cwt stiek lac Y Dawoodbhai; 1000 cwt linseed and 20000 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros. 1000 groundnut oil cakes J Paramanand Co; 110 bales cotton Bombay Co Ltd.

For London:—4 cwt assafoetida S M Raj Gor and Co.

S S Huntsman for Antwerp:—15 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros.

S S Elswich Park for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co; 149 bales hemp C Peraji and Co.

S S Aquilia for Geneva:—3 cases dried intestines Union Cassing Supplying Co.

S S Explorer for Hull:—4057 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros; 5 bales hides fleshing A J Karachiwalla.

For Dunkirk:—1000 cwt linseed D Sassoon and Co.

S S Homayun for Kobe:—100 bales cotton C V Jagjeevan and Co; 100 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 600 bales cotton M Amersey and Co; 1000 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton Breul and Co.

For Nagoya:—300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Tacoma Maru for Kobe: 2000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1450

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Special meeting of Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Voting for two vacancies in Bombay Council, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on "Bhagavad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox attack 1, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack 1, deaths 2.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 55. The total mortality this day last year was 72.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo F.M.S, Johore, Malacca, Netherlands Indies, Phillipine Islands, Penang, Selangore and Singapore) and China via Negapatam will be closed at the Genera Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 18th July, 1928, per S.S. "Tairea."

CITIZENS' TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The following amounts have been received by the Citizens' Textile Workers' Strike Relief Committee for relief of families and children of the Textile Workers on strike:

Previously acknowledged Rs. 541; from Messrs. K. and J. Cooper Rs. 150; from Mr. Chhotalal Morarji Kathari Rs. 20; through Mr. Mansukhlal Chhaganlal Rs. 75; through Mr. P. S. Bakhale Rs. 11; through Miss Bachubehen Lotvala Rs. 200. Total Rs. 997.

FOOT BALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

B. B. R. A. BEATEN BY ATTACHED SECTION.

The B. B. R. A. sustained their first defeat of the season yesterday when they lowered their colours to the Attached Section by the odd goal in three. It was a sensational match and nobody was more surprised than the gunners when they found themselves in arrears. The Section began in their characteristic style by setting up a series of sudden raids, and a good pass from the left wing was well headed in by the inside right. The same winger soon after deceived the defence by feigning to go through himself, and his back pass gave his inner colleague an opportunity to score the second goal, the interval arriving without further change in the score.

The B. B. R. A. attacked determinedly in the second half, but the ball would not roll kindly for them. Long missed converting a penalty kick, and although his side managed to obtain a goal, the Section's defence held out until full-time, and now the gunners give place to the Ulsters for the leadership of the League.

The Result:—

Attached Section	..... 2 goals
B. B. R. A.	..... 1 goal

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

R. A. vs. Colaba United.

CHOOLAI MILLS TROUBLE

DEMAND FOR ARBITRATION BOARD REITERATED

MADRAS, July 16.

In connection with the trouble at the Choolai Mills Mr. Shiva Rao, President of the Labour Union has again addressed a letter to the Labour Commissioner reiterating the demand for an arbitration board and assuring him that if the management undertook not to enforce the two loom system immediately, there would not be trouble.—A. P.

THREATENED GENERAL STRIKE

S. I. RLY. AGENT'S REPLY TO LABOUR COMMITTEE.

MADRAS, July 16.

The Agent of the S. I. Railway replying to the President of the Labour Union Central Committee who intimated the probability of a general strike on 20th if the alleged grievances of the men were not redressed points out that constitutional methods of adjusting differences exist and the step they contemplated, if carried into effect, could only result in hardship and distress not only to those immediately concerned but to the public generally.—A. P.

HUSBAND CHARGES WIFE WITH THEFT

EUROPEAN LADY'S MARRIAGE WITH MUSLIM AND AFTER

APPEAL AGAINST EXTRADITION ORDER

Before Justice Patker and Baker on the Appellate Side of the High Court an appeal was filed by Ahira Bai "alias" Mebel Farris, a European lady who married an Indian Mahomedan in South Africa, against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate extraditing her to Navsari, in Baroda state, on a complaint by her husband Akuji Esaji Bhimji charging her with theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 2,864.

Mr. Gudinho, Pleader, who appeared for the applicant, stated that the applicant was ordered to appear before the Navsari Court the 20th inst. and therefore, that appeal should be taken up urgently.

Their Lordships fixed Tuesday (to-day) for the hearing.

DR. NANASAHEB DESHMUKH

DEATH OF VETERAN NATIONALIST

We regret to announce thhe death of Dr. Nanasaheb Deshmukh, M.D. (Bombay), one of the oldest medical practitioners in Bombay who was well-known as an intimate friend of Lokamanya Tilak. Dr. Nanasaheb who had been ailing for some time died yesterday evening about 5-15 p.m. at his residence in Girgaum. The funeral was very largely attended. Dr. Nanasaheb, a man of upright character and strong Nationalist views, was connected with the Home Rule movement in Maharashtra right from its inception. At the funeral pyre speeches were made by Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Sheriff of Bombay. Dr. Deshmukh, President of the Corporation, Mr. Kolhatkar, Editor of "Sandesh" and Mr. Annasaheb Nene of Paisa Fund movement eulogising the services to the country of the deceased.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

PROTEST AGAINST ENHANCEMENT OF FEES.

The youths of Bombay Presidency will observe Sunday, the 22nd instant as the students' protest day, to show their resentment against the proposed increase in school and college fees. Protest meetings will be held all over the Presidency. For Bombay a huge demonstration of students is being arranged by the Bombay Youth League and a meeting will accordingly be held at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday Mr. K. Natarajan, the editor of the "Indian Daily Mail," Mr. M. C. Chagla, Bar-at-Law, and other well-known persons and representatives of the various colleges will speak.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from London of the 5th instant ex s.s. "Moldavia" left Aden at 2 a.m. on the 16th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 20th inst.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	July 16.
Previous Closing Rate	21.33
To-day's Opening Rate	21.33
Difference	unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	21.07
Difference	—.26

LIVERPOOL.

	July 16.
Previous Closing Rate	11.14
To-day's Opening Rate	11.23
Difference	plus .09
To-day's Closing Rate	11.22
Difference	plus .08
Broach Expectation	413-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, July 16.
Silver Ready	27 2 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	27 0 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, July 16.
1st settlement	61 14 0
2nd settlement	61 12 0

RELIEF RESOURCES RUNNING SHORT

TEXTILE WORKERS GETTING ANXIOUS

MILL OWNERS WILLING TO REOPEN NEGOTIATIONS

There was practically no change in the mill strike situation on Monday. The funds at the disposal of the Joint Strike Committee are fast running short and great anxiety prevails among the strikers as regards their immediate future. The Committee has still got a sum of Rs. 5,000 in its hands, but that will be absorbed by the distribution of relief during this week. The strike leaders are doing their mighty best to reimburse their resources but unfortunately they have to work against circumstances.

At the workers' meeting on Monday morning, a speaker tried to enthuse the audience by telling them that certain mill-owners were anxious to end the strike by agreeing to restore the conditions of 1925 as regards pay and hours of work. The owners who were deadly against a compromise of that kind, he alleged, were Sassoons and Fazulbhoys. If they could gather enough perseverance to hold on only for a month more, he added, they would be able to force the issue.

The Committee of the Mill-owners' Association are, it is reported, willing to reopen negotiations on the basis of certain new proposals which certain mill-owners are understood to have made. The Committee met on last Saturday and Monday and had prolonged discussion on the new proposals. The Chairman of the Association interviewed by a Press representative, gave an assurance that in whatever they did the mill-owners acted with one mind and there was no truth in the reports that their counsels were divided.

MOVE FOR A CONCILIATION BOARD

RESOLUTION IN THE CORPORATION

A special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. (B.T.) to consider the following resolution:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that the Government of Bombay should take immediate steps to appoint a Conciliation Board to bring about an early settlement of the present Mill Strike and that the President be requested to address Government accordingly."

RELIEF TO MILL WORKERS

G. I. P. RLY LABOURERS' QUOTA

The G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union has collected Rs. 95-7-6 from the Matunga Workshop and sent the same to the Strike Committee as a contribution towards the relief of mill strikers.

RAILWAY WORKERS' MEETINGS.

As previously announced by the Union extraordinary general meetings of the G. I. P. Railway workers will be held to-day (Tuesday) and to-morrow (Wednesday) at Kasara and Dongri (Bombay) respectively when the present situation of the workers will be discussed. Resolutions pertaining to several grievances will also be adopted.

CARRY ON CRUSADE AGAINST PURDAH

APPEAL TO MUSLIM STUDENTS

ANJUMAN-ISLAM HOSTELRAG-DAY

On Sunday the students of the Anjuman Islam Hostel celebrated their annual Rag-day. Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi presided on the occasion. After the competitors in the fancy dress demonstration had been presented to the president, and photographed, the students and the guests mustered strong in the Anjuman hall. A student representing a typical Maulana delivered a lecture on the great merits of the Purdah, inspite of the fact that the Purdah ladies were partially prone to contracting consumption and wending their way to the other world in the prime of their lives. "It did not matter in the least," said the Maulana, "but the ancient custom of purdah must be kept up." He denounced the so-called reformers. He was greeted by ironical cheers from the audience.

Next, stepped in, the Marwari with a bundle of account books. He was assaulted by a Pathan with the result that the Chobdar and a Police Constable marched both of them to the Police Station. Then was depicted a courtly scene of an Indian Rajah accompanied by musicians. A 'drunkard' presented himself in court and enlarged upon the virtues of drink and how that much abused article had helped him to be in tune with the most High. Then came the fisherman to hawk his ware of fish, failing to get any customers, he had to go disappointed.

The clown kept himself very busy round about the President's table. Other actors created a great fun and merriment amongst the audience.

The President gave the first prize to Mr. Mahomed Fayazuddin, the 'drunkard' and the second prize to Mr. Abdulla Saifuddin, the fisherman. He allotted two consolation prizes on behalf of himself to Mr. Mahomed Yusufuddin, the 'Maulana' and Dr. Abdul Hamid, the clown, respectively. Mr. S. A. Jalil presented an additional prize to the 'drunkard.'

Mr. Mahomed Yusufuddin in a brief speech traced the history of the institution of Rag-day in the Anjuman Islam Hostel, which was unique in character inasmuch as, it was the only institution of its kind amongst the college students of Bombay. He then welcomed the President and the guests of the evening on behalf of the students of the Hostel.

Prizes were then distributed by the President, and a souvenir was presented to the popular and sporting Superintendent of the Hostel by the students.

ASIA ASTIR.

Mr. Brelvi addressing the students said that it was the fashion with speakers addressing Muslim audiences to recall the proud achievements of the early days of Islam. They had, indeed, reason to be proud of their past. They could derive wisdom and inspiration from the past but if they were to justify their existence they could not merely live on past glories, but must surpass, if not equal them. He would, therefore, refer not to the dead past but to the living present. He would not recall the glories of Baghdad and Cordova, but would respectfully draw their attention to the great and glorious role that Muslims all the world over were playing at the present day in shaping the course of events. He asked them to consider the history of the post-war years. If a list of the ten outstanding figures of that period was compiled they would find that five of the ten would be Muslims: Kemal Pasha, Zaghlul Pasha, Reza Khan, Amanullah Khan and Ibn Saud. These world figures were leaders not of weak and decaying peoples but of virile and progressive nations. To-day history was being made not so much in London, Paris or New York as in Angora, Kabul, Nanking and Tokio and the history these Asiatic nations were making was such as would add to the record of humanity a chapter more glorious than any of which they had read. All Asia was, in fact, astir. They in India were not unaffected by the influences working around them. But was the record of Indian Muslims worthy of their co-religionists either of the early days of Islam or of the present day? The great things Muslims in other countries were achieving Muslims in India could achieve if their entire attention were not devoted to the petty questions of music before mosques, cow sacrifices and jobs from a Government, that stood between their country and freedom. Muslims were always noted for large heartedness, self-reliance and courage. Was the present-day attitude of Indian Muslims on these questions, he asked, consistent with that reputation justly earned in the past? Was not their fear of Hindus a confession of their own weakness and incapacity? He submitted that if the Muslims in India relied solely on their merit they would be able to hold their own in every sphere of life without any special rights or concessions.

PURDAH UN-ISLAMIC.

Their present unfortunate attitude was due to their having lost their traditional Islamic confidence in themselves and, for his own part, he believed that if there was one single thing that was responsible for that loss it was the un-Islamic and pernicious system of Purdah. He called it un-Islamic because it was not sanctioned either by the injunctions of their religion or by the practice of early Muslims. With their women confined within the four walls of a Zenana Indian Muslims were like a man who had lost his right arm. Whatever might have been the case in the past, no nation to-day could flourish or make any progress worth the name if its women were not allowed to play their rightful role in its activities and in modern times that role could not be played behind the veil. Mr. Brelvi said if he were asked to mention three of the greatest events of the year, he would include in them the discarding of the veil by Queen Soraiya and other ladies of the Afghan Royal House not only during their visit to Europe but in the market-place of Kabul. There was no truer Muslim than King Amanullah. If he had realised that in the interest of the progress of Afghanistan, the Purdah must go, if the Turkish women had discarded it, were Indian Muslims going to lag behind? Adressing the students he said they were the hope of Muslim community. He appealed to them to resolve from that day to carry on a crusade against the purdah each in his own small sphere. If they did so, he submitted in all earnestness and humility, they would be doing no greater service to their community and country.

REFORM URDU STAGE.

He was struck by the skill and ability shown by the competitors in the fancy dress demonstration they had given. He suggested that the students, instead of playing isolated parts, should stage some scene or a drama on future Rag Days. In view of the fact that the Urdu stage was in a demoralized and degraded condition, because it was largely in the hands of uneducated people, he appealed to the students to take up the stage as a career, so that the Urdu stage might come into its own.

After a general photograph, refreshment was served. Mr. Nabiullah proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the President and Mr. Abdur Rahim Dimtimkar and the guests. He said that Mr. Dimtimkar had been instrumental in getting the adjacent plot of ground from the Government. He had an ambitious plan of erecting a hostel with an accommodation for hundred college students. He prayed that he realised it. Speaking on behalf of himself he thanked the students for their love and loyalty they bore towards him and the willing co-operation they had lent him in maintainng discipline in the Hostel. He would treasure up the souvenir that was presented to him that day and regard it as a great moment in his life.

Mr. Brelvi replying said that he would always be happy to advance the interests of the students and help them whenever they needed his services.

Mr. Abdur Rahim Dimtimkar replying said that he was hopeful of getting funds with the help of the past and present students of the Hostel from two or three quarters in the Deccan.

The Rag Day came to an end late in the evening after a very interesting programme of music had been gone through.

INDIAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

DEMAND FOR PROTECTION

QUESTION REFERRED TO TARIFF BOARD

SIMLA, July 16.

The Government of India have announced the reference to the Tariff Board of the claim for protection made by the Chemical Companies of India. They point out in a communique that they have received representations from Messrs. The Eastern Chemical Company and the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Company requesting that protection may be extended to the undermentioned chemicals:—Sulphuric Acid, Hydrochloric Acid, Nitric Acid, Magnesium Sulphate, Ferrous Sulphate, Potash Alum, Aluminium Sulphate, Sodium Sulphide Zinc Chloride, Copper Sulphate, and Glauber's Salt. In pursuance of para three of the Government of India's (Commerce Department) Resolution of 10th July the Government of India have decided to refer to the Board for examination these representations along with any others of a similar nature which may be brought to its notice.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

In making the enquiry, the Tariff Board will be guided by the principles laid down in the resolution adopted by the Assembly on February 16th 1923, and will consider (1) whether the conditions laid down in paragraph 97 of the report of the Indian Fiscal Commission are satisfied in each case, (2) to what extent, if any, and in respect what articles or class or description of articles, protection should be afforded, and (3) how its recommendations, if any, will affect the industries using these articles.

The removal of import duties on materials of industry was recommended by the Fiscal Commission and it is in accordance with the principle of the resolution adopted by the Assembly on 16th February 1923. Chemicals are utilised as raw materials in certain Indian industries and the Government of India have decided that along with the question extending protection to the manufacture of particular chemicals, the Tariff Board will examine the question of the removal of import duties on those chemicals which are used as materials in Indian industries.

Firms or persons interested, who desire that their views should be considered by the Tariff Board, should address their representations the Secretary to the Board.—A. P.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1928.

In the "Gott Strafe Brahmins" business in Kalyan, the learned Rai Bahadur from Wardha forgot one important question. Are there any Brahmins at all in India?

• • •

The true answer is that there are none. The Brahmin was a person who knew "Brahma," did not accept money and lived purely for service to others.

• • • •

At the present time I have yet to meet a "Brahmin" who will hesitate to accept "the root of all evil." Brahmins now follow every other profession but of real Brahminhood. They are thus helpless poachers upon other people's caste preserves.

• • • •

Except in the Decean where they are wrongly alleged to be powerful and in the Madras Presidency where the quarrels between rich Non-Brahmins make the Aiyar and Aiyangar Vakils rich and influential nowhere else in India are they of very great importance.

• • • •

But they have one speciality. In many parts of India they are experts in the culinary art. I hope the Non-Brahmin Commission Boosters won't abstain from eating food cooked by "Maharajas." They will miss a very good thing in life.

• • • •

Italian waiters are now to be guided by a "National Contract" which requires them (a) not to accept tips above a fixed percentage, (b) to wear full or half evening dress

• • • •

It also fixes the amount of china which they can smash before they have to pay for "breakages," and to encourage the sale of Italian wines no higher percentage will be allowed on the sale of foreign wines.

• • • •

But the London "Daily Herald" which publishes the above has omitted to give some further details.

• • • •

As a matter of fact the "National Contract" contains the following items also:

(1) No political tips to be accepted below the minimum "Long live 'il Duce'" and "the World for Rome."

(2) With the evening dress the waiters must wear black shirts and carry clubs (pistols are also permitted).)

(3) To encourage the sale of castor-oil waiters are allowed a high percentage on their administering it to persons suspected of anti-Fascist tendencies.

• • • •

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., contributes a weekly account of Parliament to the "New Leader." The brightness of her notes is emphasised by cartoons by J. F. Horrabin. But this Wilkinson-Horrabin combination has been beaten on that very page by an accidental combination of space and the printer.

• • • •

And it puts the whole problem of British Politics in a "nut-shell." You see, one of Horrabin's cartoons represents the head of a Tory Politician with a hand pointing straight to that head. Immediately above it is the legend, I mean the heading, of Miss Wilkinson's article "Necessitous Areas."

• • •

Uncle: "My boy, take care of the pennies and pounds will take care of themselves."

Willie: "I did take care of my pennies but as soon as they got to be a pound, pa took care of it."

RS. 80,000 FOR HOSPITAL

BOMBAY SUGAR MERCHANT'S GIFT

Sheth Ramji Bhagwandas, a leading sugar merchant of Bombay, has donated Rs. 80,000 to the Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital in memory of his brother Sheth Nathalal Bhagwandas on condition that a free male ward called the Sheth Nathalal Bhagwandas Ward be established in the Hospital.

The Hospital authorities are building an additional floor to the Hospital building at a cost of about two lakhs of rupees. This princely donation of Sheth Ramji Bhagwandas will be a great help to the Hospital. It is understood that the Hospital authorities are opening a Maternity Ward as also an Eye Department. As a result of the additional floor the total accommodation available will be 100 beds.

In addition to this sum of Rs. 80,000 the Hospital has received Rs. 10,000 from Bai Gangaba widow and executrix of the late Sheth Gangadas Rangidas and also Rs. 10,000 from Sheth Jivandas Bhanjee executor of late Sheth Prabhai Dhanji.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 28 Years).

Latest Examination Successes

Show the Paramount Position all round of this Pioneer Institution To-day as During the past Twenty-eight Years.

In Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.) and Chartered Insurance (A. C. I. I.) and the Final Examination for the Incorporated Secretaries (F.I.S.A.) ours are the only Indian Institution Students that have hitherto succeeded.

In the London Chamber of Commerce (L. C. C.) our students passed in nine different subjects, whereas others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law. The largest number of Honours and Certificates were secured as usual.

In the D.Com.M.C. the Diplomas secured were THIRTY per cent. more than all the Institutions from India put together who competed.

In G.D.A. only one honour declared during the past three years, was ours.

Besides these LONDON CHAMBER GOLD MEDAL and Prizes were won during past years.

CONSULT PRINCIPAL DAVAR
THE MOST EXPERIENCED PIONEER OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.
80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

For forward contracts of Commonwealth Trust's

Basel Mission Roofing Tiles

Apply to:—
RAVAL & Co,
13, Bank Street, Fort, : : BOMBAY.
Agents for Bombay Presidency.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using

ZANDU'S

Draksha-Asava

Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar
M. Ch 10

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

That Acts At Once

Why Remain
Fatigued and Depressed?
Why not try from to-day?

ZANDU'S

Draksha-Asava

The Well-known
Body and Brain Refresher

Avoid Substitutes

ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.
Sayani Road - - - BOMBAY 14

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi - - - - BOMBAY 2

½ lb. As. 13, 1 lb. Rs. 1-8, 1½ lb. Rs. 2

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1928.

GROSS PERVERSION

It will be recalled that only a couple of months ago the Nationalist Non-Brahmins of the Presidency of Bombay at their Conference at Nasik advocated the boycott of the Simon Commission and exhorted all the political parties in the country to continue to meet the insult to India of an all-White Commission by presenting to it the united front of complete non-co-operation with it. Since then under the sheltering influence of officialdom and the siren voice of the Anglo-Indian Press certain deluded individuals have been busy in every province in India in getting up a case for co-operation with the Commission. They have taken the bait thrown out to them that if the minorities in India do not hasten to detach themselves from the main stream of Indian political opinion and do "pooja" before the Commission, their case will go by default. A section of the Muslims, the Shafi group in the Punjab and the "Federationists" in Bombay, an insignificant minority, have taken the bait. It is a pity that in this Presidency there should be an insignificant clique amongst Non-Brahmins willing to be deluded into co-operation with the Commission. Not that a warning not to make itself ridiculous was not given to this clique. Nationalist Non-Brahmins like Mr. Karnekar of Sholapur, Mr. Patel of Satara and Mr. Bagde of Poona warned the Simon worshippers that they would be stultifying themselves in the eyes of their fellow-countrymen by declaring their intention of co-operating with the Commission. The attitude of Mr. Jadhav who has so long been sitting on the fence must have influenced the clique, however, in their anti-national campaign. He came down at last on the side of Jo-hukmies.

This insignificant clique of Commission-worshippers held their conference at Kalyan on Sunday under the guidance of imported talent from Wardha. The remarkable thing both in the speeches of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President of the Conference is that they emphasize in relation to the social injustice from which Non-Brahmins suffer, a grievance which the Indian National Congress has made its own. Both Mr. Zunzarrao and Rao Bahadur Naidu, the President, dilated upon the need of spreading education amongst the masses and upon the removal of untouchability. These are suggestions which Nationalist parties in India are doing their level best to translate into practice, the main stumbling-block being the niggardly attitude of the State in providing finance for the former and its indifferent and obstructive attitude in promoting legislation to do away with the latter. But the peculiarity of the Kalyan Conference was not so much its anxiety to show appreciation of the insult of the Simon Commission as to indulge in an opportunity to sing a hymn of hate against the Brahmins.

It is a tragedy that a politician of the experience of Rao Bahadur Naidu should have thought fit to import into the calmer, saner, communally most free atmosphere of this Presidency a virulence of style in abusing Brahmins which is noticed only in the Southern Presidency. It is a gross misrepresentation on his part to say that "the self-styled Natonalists and Patriots" who proclaim a boycott of the Commission "do not, all told, represent more than five per cent. of the people." It is another misrepresentation and a grave misreading of the whole political situation for him to suggest that "if the Brahmin group can mislead Non-Brahmins into believing that boycott of the Royal Commission is the best policy to be adopted they shall have gained their object." Considering that the Brahmins in India are only a very insignificant minority, considering also the fact that the vast assemblage at the Madras Congress which was presided over by a leader who was not a Brahmin, and which contained an overwhelming majority of Non-Brahmins, it is foolish and futile to suggest that only a "Brahmin group" is anxious for the boycott. Mr. Bashir Ahmed, Dr. Varadarajalu Naidu and Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar who are now touring in the Madras Presidency to intensify the boycott movement are Non-Brahmins. Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, Minister in the Central Provinces Dyarchy who stands solidly for the boycott, is a Non-Brahmin. The leaders of the nationalist political parties in the Bombay Legislative Council are Non-Brahmins. We are confident the large mass of Non-Brahmins in this Presidency, the backbone of its agriculture, the very people for whom the Nationalists are putting up a stiff fight over the land revenue problem in the Bombay Legislative Council, will stand solidly by the boycott, convinced by the puerile performance of the Kalyan clique that the boycott policy is the only self-respecting, the truly national policy.

FUTILITY OF CAMOUFLAGED SWARAJ

The week end was prevented from being dull and uninteresting by two political pronouncements. Sir Abdur Rahim stated his reason for abstaining from voting in the Bengal Legislature on the occasion of the move to secure its co-operation with the Statutory Commission. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad exposed the futility and humbug of Dyarchy and gave from his inside knowledge of Dyarchy in action an idea of the difficulty which Ministers experience in playing the role of representatives of popular opinion. Sir Abdur Rahim has evidently as much dislike of the Statutory Commission as the Swarajists and as his attention is rightly and exclusively occupied in making "a search of some other effective procedure", than that of a Committee of seven Co-operators, "by which the Bengal Legislative Council could help in the attainment by India of self-government with Dominion Status" it should have been easily possible for him not to abstain from voting, but to record his vote with the boycotters. His place is with them and not with the jo-hukmies.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, in his inaugural address on "Constitutional Reforms" before the Institute of Political and Social Science, Bombay, severely criticised the unfair treatment meted out to Bombay under the Meston Settlement. This is a point in regard to which all political parties in this Presidency are absolutely at one but there is sure to be considerable criticism of the reactionary attitude displayed by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad on the subject of the franchise. The days are gone when political reformers could be content with the blessings of a limited franchise, based on property and educational qualifications. In every civilised country the New Democracy cries out vigorously and with great justice that if the masses of a nation have little property and no education, it is not their fault but of those that keep them out of their right to possess both. Adult franchise alone will endow the people in any country with the necessary voice in administration which can alone secure them these privileges, the opportunity to enjoy educational facilities and the opportunity to be equipped for the battle of life in such a way that they can make a respectable living. However odious the tenets of the New Democracy may be to old-timers in politics, they have to gulp down the fact that the new doctrine, unpalatable to them, of equality of opportunity for all, has come to stay. We may add that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's remark that "the standard of people who were returned to the Councils was considerably low with the result that responsibility fell into ill-equipped hands", is hardly fair to the popular representatives. It runs also the danger of being easily misinterpreted as supercilious in tone and bureaucratic in conception.

FARCE OF INDIANISATION.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has rendered a distinct service to the country by eliciting information from Government regarding the employment of Indians for the higher posts in the Nasik Security Press. The information is very illuminating. The highest salary drawn by a European is Rs. 3,875 per month, while that of an Indian is only Rs. 280 per month. The total monthly salary bill of the Europeans comes to Rs. 14,275; that of Domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians comes to Rs. 3,278 and that of Indians to only Rs. 3,467 inspite of the fact that their number is almost equal to that of the first two classes combined. The state of affairs in the Security Press is a sample of what happens in almost every Government Office. The Indians, to use th ewell-worn phrase, are the hewers of wood and drawers of water, and the Europeans enjoy the plums of office. When the Security Press was opened in April last, both Col. Willis and the acting Finance Member proudly declared that it was a purely Swadeshi undertaking inasmuch as the currency notes and other documents would be printed in India. But, evidently the Government have strange notions about Swadeshi. The Indian Merchants' Chamber, in its letter to Government, say: "The general public as well as the commercial community cannot be satisfied with the half-hearted policy recently adopted by Government in connection with the appointment of Indians to various higher services. What is required is a serious and honest attempt at giving equal opportunities to Indians in all superior services." We are amazed at the half-heartedness of the demand made by the Chamber. Indians cannot be content merely with equal opportunities. They demand their due, which is a dominant share in the control of all public departments. If Europeans are to be employed, they must be engaged only for posts for which Indians of the requisite technical qualifications are not available. And, above all, if the policy of Indianisation is to be honestly carried out, Government must see that all facilities are provided in this country for technical training in every line and that Indian students are given scholarships to proceed to other countries to obtain the necessary training so that there may be no excuse that suitable Indians for any posts are not available.

BOMBAY'S LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

OFFICIALS' SURREPTITIOUS ATTEMPT

(BY D. R. GADGIL, PRINCIPAL M. T. B. COLLEGE, SURAT.)

II.*

We take it that the phrase "basis of assessment" means that portion of the produce of land on which the land revenue is levied. If this is correct it should be obvious that the basis of Land Revenue would best be revealed by a historical examination of the question. The Land Revenue has been collected in India since times immemorial and its basis cannnot and should not be changed by legislation now. What legislation can at most do now is to express more clearly in words the basis that has always been taken for granted. Looked at from this point of view the substitution of "rental value" for the old phrase "profits of agriculture" is palpably absurd.

THE TRUE BASIS.

Land Revenue has always been claimed by Government in India as their share of the produce of the soil. In the oldest times it used to be defined in terms of a proportion of the gross produce and when later—under the Mughals and Marathas—the land revenue was paid in money, the basis of assessment on which all calculations were made was still the average annual produce of land. The British inherited these systems and have retained the same basis—at least in the Ryotwari tracts. In the Zamindari tracts, because the payer of revenue was a rent receiver, the natural basis was the rental value. What the earliest Bombay officials thought of as the basis of land revenue is clear from the fact that the earliest attempt at systematic land revenue assessment—Mr. Pringle's—was directed towards finding the average "net produce." In the Madras Presidency the basis has always been laid down as the "net produce" The Bombay Government early gave up the attempt to determine "net produce" but they have maintained the "profits of agriculture" as being the basis of land revenue. In neither the early reports on land revenue assessment, nor land revenue legislation, nor the Bombay Govment memorandum in 1902 do we find rental value as ever being mentioned as the basis.

It should further be observed that the present instructions to settlement officers lay down that it is necessary for the officer "first to ascertain to the best of his ability what is now the incidence of the existing assessments on the 'profits of cultivation.'" (Survey and Settlement Manual p. 394).

SURREPTITIOUS ATTEMPT.

The recent Taration Committee have also considered the question of the proper basis and find it in, what they call, the "annual value" of land. The Committee recommend that "for the future, the basis of settlement should be "annual value", by which term they mean the gross produce less cost of production including the value of the labour actually expended by the farmer and his family on the holding and the return for enterprise." What it really comes to is the "net produce" almost in the same sense as the term is used in Madras. But the usual objection that cost of production, etc. would be difficult to calculate with any degree of accuracy would also be brought against the Taxation Committee's recommendation. This objection, however, seems to us irrelavant. What we are

(Continued on Page 11.)

*The first article appeared on July 11.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

We all know that these claims and expectations (of Indians based upon the solemn declarations of both Queen Victoria and Parliament) never can or will be fulfilled. We have to choose between propitiating them and cheating them, and we have taken the least straightforward course..... Since I am writing confidentially, I do not hesitate to say that both the Government of England and of India appear to me up to the present moment unable to answer satisfactorily the charge of having taken every means in their power of breaking to the heart the words of promise they had uttered to the ear.

LORD LYTTON,
(Viceroy of India).

Determined To Be Top-Dogs.

By a curious coincidence two messages were sent out from Rugby on Saturday which provide an illuminating commentary on the alleged anxiety of the British Government to help in the noble cause of international peace. The first message refers to the rumour that "confidence in the wide acceptance of Mr. Kellogg's proposals for the outlawry of war has increased rapidly in London." The reason for this increase of confidence is stated to be the fact that the British jurist who has been discussing the proposals with French and German colleagues, has found that there was "complete unanimity" between all three of them. The second message refers to the efforts of ex-Allied Governments to control the progress of disarmament in the ex-enemy countries. Sir Austen Chamberlain treated the House of Commons on Saturday to a fairly exhaustive account of these efforts. The Bulgarians, to mention only one people in Europe under the compulsory control of the ex-Allied Governments, have been blamed for avoiding the revision of their Constitution which entails universal military service. If they, and others like them, ask what efforts are the ex-Allied Governments making to disarm themselves, what will be the answer? It can only be that Britain, France and Italy desire to remain top-dogs and that this humouring of America by taking a polite interest in her peace proposals is only an eye-wash.

In Chastened Mood.

The "Times of India" has managed to discuss the Bardoli situation in its leading article of yesterday without raising the bogey of Bolshevism or abusing Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and his colleagues. It must have required a considerable exercise of self-restraint to write in this chastened mood, but the journal's ill-conceived dissatisfaction with the manly course followed by H. E. the Governor of Bombay in going up to Simla to discuss the whole Bardoli situation with the Viceroy breaks out in the last paragraph of its sermon to the authorities. They are told that they should make it very clear that any new inquiry and any setting up of a new Committee "are permitted only as a test case". The "Times of India" also expects that when the enquiry is agreed upon, "Mr. Vallabhbhai and his volunteers will evacuate Bardoli." "Outsiders" and "evacuation" are odious terms and their use is the best obstacle that British Imperialist interests can provide to prevent an honourable solution of the problem. As regards a "test case", the people of this country are determined that each case must be decided on its own merits.

Ill-Advised.

The storm of protest all over the Presidency against the grotesque and extremely ill-conceived proposal of the Government of Bombay to raise the fees in Government colleges and secondary schools should be a warning to the Minister of Education and should induce him to drop this extraordinary means of assisting primary education. That is the ostensible ground put forward by the Government of Bombay in the Press Note. But nobody will be taken in by it. The Government, after their futile hostility in the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council to the motion of Mr. S C. Deo who opposed the increase in fees, promised to reconsider the whole question. Their reconsideration has only meant an obstinate reiteration of the old proposal. The protest meeting last week at the Students' Brotherhood under Mr. Munshi's chairmanship is an index of the acute resentment with which those most affected by the proposal regard it. It is time Dewan Bahadur Desai woke up to the necessity of withdrawing it.

Governor's Practical Sympathy.

The prompt response by H. E. the Governor and Lady Wilson to the appeal made by Dr. Deshmukh, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, to help him in making the Mayor's Relief Fund a great success should provide stimulus to many people who are ordinarily indifferent to such appeals to co-operate in the good cause. The question here is not about the wisdom of the step the mill employees took in resorting to a strike. The question is a purely humanitarian one and we hope employers of textile labour as well as our merchant princes will hasten to swell the Fund to respectable proportions.

SIND LAND ALIENATION BILL,

SIND WILL LOSE ONE CRORE A YEAR

(BY JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM.)

The proposed Sind Land Alienation Bill has been the subject of able criticism at the hands of several writers in the Sind Press in the course of the last few weeks. They have discussed the Bill from various points of view at some length. I do not wish to go over the ground covered by them, but propose only to deal in this article with an entirely different aspect of the question, namely, the financial implications of the Bill.

THE FINANCIAL ASPECT.

The Hindus of Sindh hold at present about 28 per cent. of the total occupied area of agricultural land in Sind. The Sind Land Alienation Bill will if enacted, undoubtedly tend, in the course of time, to re-transfer into the hands of the Muslim agriculturalists a good portion of the land now held by Hindus. It is at the same time to be recognised that a Hindu zamindar cultivates on an average a greater proportion of his holding than does a Mahomedan zamindar. Since Land Revenue is assessed in Sind not on the total area occupied but the portion actually brought under the plough, a landholder who cultivates a larger proportion of his holding pays to the public exchequer a higher contribution per acre occupied by him. In his report on the Sind Land Alienation Bill, Mr. S. H. Covernton states in general terms that "the Sindhi Hindu looks after his land better than the average Mahomedan" (para 8 of the Report). I wish he had taken this opportunity of giving his readers an exact idea of the superiority of the Hindu zamindar. I have endeavoured to collect as a basis for calculation actual figures relating to an area of over 15,000 acres, and I have good reason for asserting that Government is, every year, losing a substantial amount in the shape of land revenue owing to the reason that quite a large percentage of the arable land in Sindh is held by those who cannot put it to the best use. From the figures collected by me, I find, that while 48 per cent. only of the land held by Muslim zamindars was under crops, the percentage of cultivation in the case of land held by Hindu zamindars was 52. In view, however, of the fact that quite a decent proportion of the land entered in the name of Muslim zamindars is either leased or mortgaged with possession to Hindus, the real percentage cultivated by Muslim zamindars will be much less than 48 per cent. In the figures worked below, I am, however, making no reduction on this account. Dividing the total assessment paid by the zamindars of each community by the number of acres they hold, it is found that while a Muslim zamindar pays Re. 1-6-4 as land revenue for every acre held by him a Hindu zamindar pays Re. 1-8-6. That is Government loses Re. 0-2-2 per every acre held by a Non-Hindu. The total area occupied by Non-Hindus in Sind was 57,31,755 acres in the year 1925-26 (Mr. Covernton's report). Calculated at the above rate of Re. 0-2-2 per acre the annual loss to Government on the land held by Non-Hindu zamindars in Sind comes to Rs. 7,75,000 in round figures. In other words, if the above land were not held by the less industrious zamindars the exchequer of the Bombay Presidency would be a gainer, every year to the extent of nearly Rs. 8 lakhs.

LESS ENTERPRISING ZAMINDARS.

This, however, is not the only loss to the public treasury. It is admitted that a Hindu zamindar allows a much smaller proportion of his land to be fallow-forfeited to Government than a Muslim zamindar. During the period of twenty years from 1905-06 to 1924-25, a total area of 6,61,500 acres has been forfeited to Government. Of this 3,28,760 acres have been restored to the land-holders in the above period. An area of 3,32,740 acres has thus remained uncultivated on account of the inability of the zamindars, for five continuous years, to put them under the plough. This figure of 3,32,740 has grown in 20 years. It may, not, therefore, be unreasonable to regard half of this i.e. 1,66,370 acres as the annual acreage of net fallow-forfeited land during the period 1905-6 to 1924-25. If the area fallow-forfeited by Hindu zamindars were in proportion to their total holding, they would be responsible for 26,580 out of the net average figure of 1,66,370 acres. But in view of the much greater disinclination of the Hindu zamindars to permit their land to be fallow-forfeited I do not think I will be far from the truth it I hold them responsible for the forfeiture of roughly about 30,000 acres out of the 1,66,370 acres. The additional area which remains unoccupied owing to the inability of the Muslim zamindars to put it to a proper use thus amounts to about 1,36,370 acres every year. If 50 per cent. of this were cultivated the additional income to Government at the average rate of Rs. 3 per acre would amount to nearly Rs. 2,04,408. The total annual loss to Government owing to the occupation of a large portion

(Continued on Page 11.)

HIGH COURTS BILL BLUNDER

VIOLATION OF FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

SHAKING PEOPLES' CONFIDENCE IN GOVT.

CIVILIANS AS CHIEF JUDGES.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' EMPHATIC PROTEST.

The Citizens of Bombay had assembled in a fairly large number at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Monday evening, to record their emphatic protest against the passing of the Indian High Courts Bill which is now on the anvil of Parliament. The meeting was convened by the Sheriff of Bombay in response to the requisition made by a number of prominent citizens of Bombay including among others, Dr. Deshmukh, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Reginald Ford, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoollah and Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Laji. The gathering in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall was, as Sir Chimanlal Setalvad put it, representative of all communities and all interests in the City.

The proceedings of the meeting began with the Sheriff making a formal announcement convening the meeting.

VIOLATION OF GREAT PRINCIPLE.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh then proposed Sir Joseph Kay to the Chair. In the course of the few remarks that he made, he said the question before them was one of great principle, namely, that the Judicial and Executive Departments should be always kept separate and independent of each other. The change in the old Act, which was sought to be introduced in the Bill now before Parliament, was, in his opinion a gross violation of that wholesome and time-honoured principle. Dr. Deshmukh then gave an illustration in support of his argument. A soldier is walking in a company with a can of milk in his hand. Of a sudden, he hears on Order from the lieutenant "halt and attention." He obeys the order and in doing that he spills a few drops of milk on the ground. This illustration, he pointed out, could be very well applied to the present case. The soldier in this case was the civilian judge. The lieutenant was the Government and what was spilt was justice (Laughter). Dr. Deshmukh then formally requested Sir Joseph Kay to take the Chair.

Sir Manmohandas Ramji seconded the resolution, after which Sir Joseph Kay took the chair amidst applause.

SIR JOSEPH'S SPEECH

In his opening speech, Sir Joseph Kay remarked:—

"The object of this meeting is to allow Bombay Citizens to express their disapproval of the intentions of the British Government to carry through legislation of far reaching importance in regard to the office of Chief Justice of the High Courts, without first giving ample time for public opinion to express itself.

"Many of you of course know—perhaps better than I do—what these changes connote, but as there may be others here this evening not so well versed, let me explain as briefly as possible what these contemplated changes mean.

"In the year 1861 when the High Court was constituted, the Letters Patent provided for the appointment of a Chief Justice and not more than 15 Judges. Barristers, members of the Civil Service, and certain Judicial Officers were eligible for the office of a judge of those Courts and the following proviso applied:—

"Provided that not less than one third of the Judges of such Courts, 'including the Chief Justice,' shall be Barristers and not less than one third shall be members of the Covenanted Service."

SURPRISING ALTERATIONS.

There has been much discussion, I understand, amongst legal men as to the correct interpretation of this Section, but up to now the fact remains that only a Barrister can be appointed Chief Justice. Such then has been the state of affairs for a very long time, but of recent years considerable agitation has been going on to amend this section of the Act so as to enable Pleaders also to become eligible for the appointment of Chief Justice, it being argued, and with justification, I think, that the professional attainments of a Pleader practising to-day are on a much higher plane than they were in 1861. Much pressure, therefore, has been upon Government to amend the Act to meet this popular demand and thus remove an invidious professional distinction.

Now, Government agreed to alter the Act, to meet this popular demand, but much to everybody's surprise when the first reading of the Bill came before the House of Lords, it was discovered for the first time that alterations had been made so as to allow Civil Servants as well to become eligible for the appointment of Chief Justice, though it is not known why the Bill proposed to make them eligible, nor had anyone here heard that this proposal was under contemplation.

NOT A RACIAL QUESTION.

"It is submitted, therefore, that a change of this discription, which means alterations of established practice of a great number of years, should not be made without our first having had an opportunity of expressing our views, and perhaps more so at a time when changes are impending in the Indian Constitution.

"Let me say quite clearly that this is not a racial question. The many and varied Signatories to the request for the meeting, prove that: nor is there any feeling that Barrister Judges are better than Civilian Judges, many of whom have been very distinguished Judges. No, it is not that! What is involved is the principle of keeping quite separate and apart, the Executive and the Judiciary, and it is submitted—and with some force, I think—that the Judiciary should be perfectly independent of Government whereas this might not be so if Civil Judges became Chief Justices, because the Chief Justice represents the High Court in its relations with Government, and it may be difficult at times for him to take that independent attitude which is so essential.

"Many other points and views will be put before you by the Speakers who follow me, but to my mind it would be of great moment if anything was hastily done which would in one iota destroy the confidence which the people of India have always had in the impartial administration of justice and the High Courts, which have always stood for the true and correct rendering of the laws of the country".

PROTEST AGAINST PIECEMEAL LEGISLATION

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay begs to draw the attention of the Government of India and the Secretary of State to the fact that the Indian High Courts Bill now before Parliament introduce a far-reaching change in the wholesome tradition and law in force for over a century, by making Civilian Judges eligible for the Office of the Chief Justice of the High Courts. This meeting is strongly of opinion that a change of this character in the present law should not be carried through without giving ample time to public opinion in India to express itself.

That this meeting further thinks that in view of the impending changes in the Indian Constitution, piecemeal legislation of this character should not be undertaken".

Commending the resolution to the acceptance of the Citizens, Sir Chimanlal said:—

"This gathering of the Citizens of Bombay fully representative of all communities and all interests in the City demonstrates beyond doubt how solid and united public opinion is with regard to the provisions of the Indian High Courts Bill to which we take objection.

THE PRACTICE AND TRADITION.

"Before the Indian High Courts were established there was in the Presidency Towns the Recorders Court and after Recorder's Court the Supreme Court. The Chief Justices of these Courts were invariably Barristers. The High Courts were established in the year 1861 and the Statute creating the High Court provided that 1/3rd of the Judges including the Chief Justice should be Barristers. This provision has ever since been read as meaning that the Chief Justice must be a Barrister. The law and tradition, therefore, has been for all these years that the head of the Judiciary in a Province must be a lawyer taken from the independent profession and not a member of the permanent services. This requirement was not arbitrary or fanciful, but was dictated by sound reason and expediency. The one thing that has made for the stability of the British Government in this country is the public faith and confidence in the administration of Justice in the High Courts. It was essential in order to secure such public faith and confidence that the Head of the Judiciary should be drawn from the independent legal profession.

CIVILIANS NEVER WANTED.

"During the years that have elapsed from the establishment of the High Courts in 1861 a strong branch of the legal profession namely of Advocates and Pleaders have grown up and have produced eminent lawyers equal in learning and legal attainments to the class of Barristers. It was, therefore, felt for a considerable time that along with Barristers, Advocates and Pleaders should also be made eligible for the Office of Chief Justice and this matter was pressed on the attention of Government. The public never asked for and desired that members of the Civil Service should also be made eligible for the Office of Chief Justice.

"In response to the public demand in favour of Advocates and Pleaders the Government of India expressed their necessity of securing as the Head of the Judiciary one who should be drawn from the independent profession. The class of Advocates and Pleaders equally belong to that independent profession and if they can produce eligible persons there is no reason for their exclusion from the Office of Chief Justice. Different considerations altogether apply in the case of Civilian Judges. Any person trained in the traditions of a permanent service like the Civil Service naturally acquires a particular mentality and his out-look is bound to be very different from that of a person trained at the Bar.

WRONG AND UNDESIRABLE.

It is said that if Civilians can be Judges of the High Court why should they be excluded from the Office of Chief Justice. Frankly speaking many of us think that members of the Civil Service should not be Judges of the High Court and indeed that view has been advocated in the past, but there is no reason why a wrong and undesirable system should be further extended by making Civilian Judges eligible for the Office of Chief Justice. I am prepared to acknowledge that in the Bombay High Court as well as in other High Courts there have been some eminent Civilian Judges. It is also a fact that Barrister Judges have not always been good or successful Judges. It is a matter not to be Judged of by individual cases, but has to be decided on broad and fundamental principles. Do what you may, a Civilian Chief Justice will never inspire in the public mind a confidence for independence that a Barrister Chief Justice would as a matter of course command.

MOST IMPOLITIC.

It is said that a Civilian as soon as he is appointed a Judge of the High Court gets out of the control of the local or Central Government, his appointment having been made by the Secretary of State. But by the fact of such appointment a person cannot divest himself of the mentality and training acquired as the member of a Service subordinate to the Executive Government. Moreover a Civilian Judge can be and is sometimes appointed a member of Council when he becomes a limb of the Executive Government. When one remembers the high traditions established by the courage and independence shown by Sir Michael Westroppe as Chief Justice of Bombay in dealing with important disputes between the Executive Government and the subject and the way in which those traditions were continued and upheld by his successors like Sir Charles Sargeant and Sir Charles Farran and Sir Lawrence Jenkins, I venture to say that it will be an evil day indeed when, at the Head of the Judiciary, will be installed a member of the Civil Service. The High Courts have been regarded by the public as one bulkark of protection for the public against the acts of the Executive and I think that it is most impolitic to do anything which will in the least impair public confidence in the High Courts.

SHAKING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

Then see the manner in which this legislation involving such a momenous change is being rushed through. The text of the Bill has never been published in this country till after the Bill is passed by the House of Lords and it was never made clear that under cover of carrying out the ostensible object of making Advocates and Pleaders eligible for the Office of Chief Justice a far reaching change in another direction making Civilian Judges also eligible was being effected.

Further there is no justification for all this hurry. The provisions regarding the High Courts are not a part of the Government of India Act and the whole Government of India Act and the Constitution of India are now under revision. It is inexcusable that peaceful legislation on such vital question should be undertaken at this time and attempted to be rushed through.

This is not a question of Indians or Europeans who do not want a Civilian Chief willingness to support the desired change and said that they would recommend the same to the Secretary of State. The last assurance of this character was given in 1925. When, therefore, the present Bill was recently introduced everybody thought that the amendment would be in such a form as to make Advocates and Pleaders eligible for the Office of Chief Justice. The Bill was, in the telegrams that came to this country, represented as effecting that object. Nothing was said and nobody knew that the amendment was so drafted as to make also Civilian Judges eligible for the Office of Chief Justice. The moment this became realised, protests went up immediately from the various Bar Associations and public bodies.

THE CIVILIAN MENTALITY.

"It is argued that if Advocates and Pleaders are to be made eligible to the Office of Chief Justice the Civilian Judges should also be made so eligible, but the two cases are not at all similar and the principle on which the eligibility of Advocates and Pleaders is advocated cannot possibly be applied to the members of the Civilian Judges. As I have already said the provision restricting the Office of Chief Justice to Barris-

GOVT.'S PLAN FOR SETTLEMENT

VALLABHBHAI TO CONSULT GANDHIJI

BOMBAY, July 16.

A report from a reliable source says that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has left Bardoli for Ahmedabad to consult Mr. Gandhi regarding the Government's plan for settlement of the Bardoli question.—A. P.

SIMLA, July 16.

Sir Leslie Wilson Governor of Bombay who came on a short visit to Simla left this afternoon for Surat en route to Bombay. At Surat he will grant interviews to deputations and discuss the position with the local authorities.

There was a special meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council this morning when, it is understood, the Bardoli situation was reviewed and Sir Leslie Wilson's presence was taken advantage of to discuss the problem in all its bearings. It is recognised by competent authorities that on a question such as that presented by the impasse at Bardoli, differences of opinion must exist between Government and Government and within Government, but the common ground for agreement is so great that optimism prevails as to an early settlement of the issues.—A. P.

POLICE FIRE ON WORKERS

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Rioting broke out this afternoon at Old Mill Fort Gloster Jute Mills, twenty miles from Calcutta, owing to the alleged dismissal of four mill hands. It is reported that the men rushed the mill offices. Armed police were requisitioned and the latter were compelled to open fire as a result of which twenty-three persons were injured. One officer and a number of policemen were also injured. Four per-

MAHATMA'S CALL TO BARDOLI

STERNER MEASURES STILL AHEAD?

SIR ABDUR RAHIM SUPPORTS PEASANTS

CASE FOR INDEPENDENT ENQUIRY

GODHRA, July 16.

In the course of a signed article in the Gujerati paper "Navjeevan", Mahatma Gandhi writes that while the report of Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, and Messrs. Vaze and Amritlal Thaker of the Servants of India Society, has strengthened public opinion in favour of the Bardoli Satyagrahis, the atmosphere is rife with rumours that the Government is making preparations for repression, and that the suspension of japti work for the present is only preparatory to stern measures. Rumours about the Government's plans must have no effect on Satyagrahis. What Government does or does not do must matter little to them, but they must be more actively on their guard so that the Government may not be able to take them unawares.

Concluding, Mahatma Gandhi reminds the Satyagrahis of their pledge.—A. P.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM ON BARDOLI.

CASE FOR INDEPENDENT ENQUIRY

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Sir Abdur Rahim has made the following statement in connection with the Bardoli situation:—

"It seems to me clear that some way ought to be found out of the 'impasse' which has been created at Bardoli. The situation is such that, in my opinion, it would be wise and politic on the part of Government to institute an impartial and independent enquiry, by a properly constituted committee, into the question of enhanced assessment recommendation of which was made by the revenue authorities and the methods employed by them to enforce payment. The mere fact that nearly eigty thousand people are affected have undergone so much suffering and have made so many sacrifices in order to prove their case against what they believe to be unjust and harsh assessment and have thereby evoked wide spread sympathy among their countrymen would be sufficient justification for Government not to adhere strictly to the rules of official routine and the current official notions of prestige."—A. P.

SEVA DAL INAUGURATED IN LAHORE

A JATHA TO BARDOLI

LAHORE, July 16.

At a public meeting last night under the auspices of the City Congress Committee, the Hindustani Seva Dal was inaugurated here. Appeals were made to the public to enlist in the Dal, and those who had already enlisted in it took the vow of allegiance to the leader of the Dal. One speaker suggested that a Jatha of the Seva Dal should proceed on foot to help the Satyagrahis of Bardoli.—A. P.

BARDOLI'S "JUST CAUSE"

PRAYER FOR SUCCESS

NAGPUR, July 16.

Addressing a public meeting here, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj presiding, Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, M.L.A., said that the peasants of Bardoli were fighting for a just cause. He admired their spirit and unity in a common cause, and expressed the hope that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's interview with the Viceroy would bring about an amicable and honourable settlement.—A. P.

MR. VERNON HARTSHORN

SIR DORAB TATA AND APOLOGY

LONDON, July 16.

Mr. Muzumdar of the Tatas interviewed by Reuter said that the attention of Sir Dorab Tata had been drawn to Mr. Hartshorn's statement cabled on 13th July, and Sir Dorab had not commented on it beyond stating that legal actions against Mr. Hartshorn were proceeding in their ordinary course.—Reuter.

BRITISH REPLY TO KELLOGG PROPOSALS

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS

LONDON, July 16.

In the House of Commons replying to questions, Si Austen Chamberlain said that replies had not been received from all Dominions Governments as regards the latest United States proposals for the treaty for outlawing war. Communications by His Majesty's Government with the Dominions on this subject had been made by cable, and Sir Austen Chamberlain hoped to be in a position to hand the British reply to the American Charge D'Affairs on 18th July. He added that doubtless the replies of the Governments of the Dominions and of the Government of India would be published by those Governments in due course.

Sir Austen Chamberlain later when asked why the French and German Governments had been able to make up their minds on this most important matter earlier than His Majesty's Government said that His Majesty's Governments had made up their mind, but it was necessary to communicate with the Dominions before replying.

Replying to questions Sir William Joynson-Hicks stated that the Director of Public Prosecutions had advised an d Hicks had agreed that perjury proceedings against two policemen who arrested Sir Leo Chiozza Money and Miss Savidge would not be justified, and therefore no question of disciplinary inquiry arose. Hicks added that he had informed the Commissioner of Police of his opinion that the action of these officers in the Savidge case should not be regarded as in any way reflecting to their discredit.—Reuter.

CASE FOR INDIAN PRINCES

OPENING DATE POSTPONED

LONDON, July 16.

Reuter learns that the opening of the case for Princes before Butler Committee which was fixed for 18th July has been postponed, to probably 23rd or 27th instant.—Reuter.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

U. P. COMMITTEE'S NOMINEES

LUCKNOW, July 16.

The U. P. Congress Committee has recommended the names of Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal for the presidentship of the congress.—A. P.

PT. MOTILAL FOR CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

NAGPUR, July 16.

The C. P. Provincial Congress Committee. (Swarajists being absent) has ananimously recommended Pandit Motilal Nehru for the Presidentship of the Calcutta Session of the National Congress.—A. P.

DISMISSAL OF C. P. MINISTRY

RESOLUTION DISALLOWED IN COUNCIL

NAGPUR, July 16.

Mr. Umeshdutt Phatak's resolution in the Council recommending the dismissal of the present Ministry and the substituting of another has been disallowed because the wording of the resolution was not in proper order. He to-day gave notice to move an amended resolution on the subject.—A.P.

LOYALISTS' BACKDOOR POLITICS

MADRAS, July 16.

A meeting of Indian Catholics convened by the Madras City branch of the Catholic Association passed a resolution censuring the Executive Committee of the Association for having sent a memorandum to the Simon Commission without the consent of the general body and resolved to communicate the resolution to the Commission. The meeting which was presided by Mr. Arogyaswamy Mudaliar, ex-Minister, also recorded the opinion that the Commission should be completely boy-

EVACUATION OF RHINELAND

SOCIALIST PARTY'S DEMAND

TOWARDS FRANCO-GERMAN RAPPROCHEMENT

LONDON, July 16.

Paris.—The National Council of the Socialist Party has adopted a resolution by 1700 votes to 1266 stating inter alia that immediate and unconditional evacuation of Rhineland remains an indispensable condition for the Franco-German rapprochement.—Reuter.

AMERICAN ANTI-WAR PACT.

ITALY ACCEPTS PROPOSALS

LONDON, July 15.

Rome.—Italy has sent a brief reply accepting the American Anti-war Pact proposal as interpreted by Mr. Kellogg's note. —Reuter.

MORE HARTALISTS RE-ENGAGED

SITUATION AT JAMSHEDPUR

JAMSHEDPUR, July 15.

Over 250 hartalists have been re-engaged so far, and attendance at the works now exceeds 2,000. The General Manager announces that men in the remaining departments will be re-engaged from to-morrow. Picketing continues and women are parading the streets with broomsticks.—A. P.

SIR FRANK SLY DEAD

EX-GOVERNOR OF C. P.

LONDON, July 16.

Death has occurred of Sir Frank Sly.—Reuter.

(Sir Frank Sly was born in 1866 and educated at Bailiol College, Oxford. In 1885, he entered the Indian Civil Service and held a number of responsible posts. From 1895-98 he was Under-Secretary to Government of India. In the following year he was appointed Political Agent, Chattisgerh Fendatories. From 1908 to 12, he was Commissioner of Berar and on the expiration of the period of office was appointed member of Royal Commission on Indian Services. He was Governor of Central Provinces from 1921-25).

BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN CONFERENCE

KING RECEIVES DELEGATES FROM 22 COUNTRIES

LONDON, July 16.

The King received 120 delegates representing 22 countries, to the British Empire Cancer Campaign Conference, which is being held in London.

Replying to the address of the President, Sir Bland Sutton, the King noted particularly that the object of the campaign was to make researches into both cure and causes of the cancer. Doubtless, in the last resort, the discovery of the cause was the only certain and absolute means of cure, but His Majesty was glad that the practical side of the problem has not been ignored. If discussions resulted in the advance in the diagnosis and treatment, or even palliation of the disease, the Conference, in view of thousands of sufferers, would have justified itself.—Reuter's Special.

TERRIBLE TRAIN SMASH AT MUNICH

10 PERSONS KILLED AND 25 INJURED

LONDON, July 16.

Munich.—At least ten persons were killed and twentyfive injured in a collision between two express trains here. The carriages caught fire. Some bodies have been so mutilated as to be unrecognisable.

A passenger, by pulling the communication cord, stopped the train which was bound to Nuremburg, outside the station here. The second train, which left this place a few minutes after the first, crashed into the stationary one.—Reuter.

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE IN SMYRNA

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED

LONDON, July 16.

Constantinople.—Violent earthquake, of about twenty seconds' duration, occurred in Smyrna yesterday. Many buildings were damaged, and several persons injured including the wife and child of the Governor.—Reuter.

SIGNS OF TROUBLE IN CHINESE TURKESTAN

MILITARY GOVERNOR SHOT DEAD AT RUSSIAN SCHOOL

ASSASSINS ARRESTED

LONDON, July 16.

Shanghai.—Nationalist authorities have received information that Yang-Tsenghsin, the Military Governor of Chinese Turkestan, was shot dead at Urumtsi on seventh July by soldiers belonging to the escort of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, while he was distributing prizes at a Russian School of Languages. The assassins have been arrested. The Chinese are very excited at the news and fear that it portends trouble in Chinese Turkestan, which, it is believed, is impregnated with Soviet influence. —Reuter.

COMMISSIONER EXECUTED

LONDON, July 16.

Shanghai.—The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Urumtsi and twenty of his bodyguard were executed on 9th July by the civil Governor of Chinese Turkestan.—Reuter.

HIGH COURTS BILL BLUNDER

(Continued from previous page).

Justice, be he an European or Indion, but would want an European or Indian member of the legal profession to be Chief Justice. Recent events have unfortunately tended to shakes and weake public good faith in intentions of Government Let them desist from committing the blunder of making Civilian Judges eligible for the post of Chief Justice and thereby still further shake public confidence in Government.

SIR PHEROZE FITHNA'S SPEECH

Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, Supporting the resolution, said:

The resolution is bound to meet with the general acceptance of all classes and communities in this country. Lawyers or laymen, Europeans or Indians, we all alike join in this protest. I claim that although not a lawyer myself I have had occasion to give more than passing attention to this question. As recently as February last I moved a resolution in the Council of State urging once again on Government the necessity of removing the disability in the existing Act which prevents a pleader judge from being confirmed as Chief Justice of a High Court in India. I withdrew the resolution on the assurance that the necessary amendment to the Act would be introduced in Parliament at the earliest opportunity. This has been done for Lord Birkenhead moved an Amendment Bill which the House of Lords passed the other day. It will now come up before the House of Commons for their consideration. Our complaint however is that in the Amending Bill Lord Birkenhead without the Indian public ever having asked for it, has also proposed the removal of the disqualification which exists against an Indian Civil Servant Judge being made Chief Justice. May we enquire at whose instance has Lord Birkenhead included this provision in the Bill?

INDIA OPPOSED TO IT.

Certainly the Indian public, European or Indian, have never as muth as suggested it but on the contrary it has given clear indication that it is dead opposed to it. If at all the Government of India have made this recommendation then they have blundered egregiously in not sounding Indian public opinion and on the two different occasions when this matter was discussed in the Central Legislature and when Government members replied they never gave any inkling whatever that as in the case of Pleader Judges they were in favour of Civilian Judges being confirmed as Chief Justices. I cannot believe that they could have favoured such an idea for we know that only a few years ago the Government of India made a very emphatic representation even against the very appointment of Civil Servants as Judges of High Courts leave alone their being confirmed as Chief Justices.

AN EX-VICEROY'S OPINION.

During the Viceroyalty of Lord Minto in a letter over his signature and that of Lord Kitchner and his other colleagues of his Executive Council he conveyed to the then Secretary of State the views of the Government of India. I may be permitted to read extracts therefrom as they are so very relevant and aslo so helpful to our side of the case in the present controversy. They said:—

> "It would be difficult to exaggerate the political dangers of the present situation or the importance of effecting a material improvement in the capacity, training and status of the Indian Civil Service Judges. It is impossible at any rate in the advanced provinces to justify a system under which a gentleman who has no knowledge of the civil law and who has never been inside a civil court in his life can be and is often at one step promoted to be a Judge of appeal in civil cases, and to hear appeals from subordinate judges who are trained lawyers with years of legal experience . . . . If however, we contrast the circumstances of the present day with those of a generation back, the considerations at once suggest themselves that the law which the modern civilian is called upon to administer in far more complicated while the legal profession has vastly increased in numbers and has attained a far higher standard of training."

They went to the length of adding that "on public grounds it it imperative that drastic steps should be taken to remove this blot on our administration."

MOVE FROM WHITEHALL.

It would follow therefore that this unasked for change emanates not from Delhi or Simla but from Whitehall. It may be that Lord Birkenhead is of opinion that the Indian public would welcome the change because according to the Lee Committee's recommendation there will be within a few years from now 50 per cent. Indians in the Indian Civil Service and 50 per cent. Britishers and consequently there would be equal chances for an Indian member of the Indian Civil Service to be made Chief Justice as a European member of the Service. To this our reply is that the system of appointing Civil Servant Judges on the Bench, be they Indian or European, is an antiquated one and should be discontinued as early as possible.

AN OBSOLETE SYSTEM.

The system of appointing judges from the Indian Civil Service has now become obsolete. In the first stage of administration under the British in this country all the officers were military men as perhaps is the case to-day in Mesopotamia. During the second stage they were Civil Servants and now that we have specialised services in the third stage, it is an anachronism to have Civil Servants any longer as Judges in the highest tribunals in the land. Before the establishment of the Universities, and at a time when the administration of Justice was a rough and ready matter in the absence of elaborate codes and a developed legal system and when trained lawyers were either unknown or few, Civilian Judges were necessary. With the growth of an increasing and powerful legal profession all over the country and the development of a comprehensive system of law, judicial work has become highly specialised and complex, and therefore the exclusion of Civilians from the judiciary has become an imperative necessity. It is so in Great Britain, in the Dominions, in the United States as well as in other countries. Why should it not be so with us in India as well?

REASONS FOR OPPOSITION.

I hold the Indian Civi. Service in high respect. I number amongst them many staunch personal friends. I have said before publicly and I have no hesitation in repeating that if the Indian Civil Service is perhaps the best paid Civil Service in the world it is also the most efficient. It does not follow however that their special may superior training qualifies them for being appointed High Court Judges in preference to those who practise at the Bar all their lives. At the moment however we are not protesting against the appointment of Civil Servant Judges on the Bench but we are protesting against such Civil Servant Judges being made Chief Justices. It might therefore be argued that if membrs of the Civil Service can become High Court Judges and further if a civilian Judge can act as Chief Justice, just as a Pleader Judge can, why should the Cipilian Judge be excluded from permanently holding the offices of Chief Justice. This argument seems plausible but really it is fallacious.

Of course if we accept the principle that Civilian Judges ought to form a permanent, irrevocable feature of our High Court Judiciary, and reject the principle that the reorganisation and reform of the judiciary really lie in the direction of recruiting it exclusively from the bar, then it is no use saying "Thus far and no further" in regard to Civilian Judges. But we do not accept that principle. Historically, the appointment of Civilian Judges is a relic of the past and does require to be done away with sooner or later.

When the Act was first passed it was clearly laid down that in addition to Barrister and Advocate Judges there were also to be Pleader and Civil Servant Judges but no pleader or Civil Servant Judge could be confirmed as Chief Justice. This restriction was perhaps justified at that time in regard to pleaders for they were then few in number and the framers of the Act could not possibly foresee that the time would arrive when the pleader class would produce men whose knowledge of the law would be as sound and as profound as that of some of the best Barrister or Advocate Judges. This reasoning however did not apply to Civil Servants for their work and worth was even then well known to the framers of the Act and if they liked they might not have bracketed them with pleaders as regards this restriction. And yet they chose to do so deliberately. If they deliberately excluded Civil Servants from being confirmed as Chief Justices it must have been due to the sound instinct and considered judgment of the freedom loving British race that the judicil administration of a country should be presided over by one who has been nurtured on the free and independent traditions of the Bar and who therefore may be regarded as being above suspicion of executive bias or influence. The gretest bulkark of constitutional or personal liberty is the independence of the judiciary, its freedom from executive influence or from such considerations as are apt to unduly weigh with the Executive and sway its policy or warp its judgment. Without such independence, constitutional and personal liberty is in constant peril and there is no knowing when and how it may not be encroached upon by the Executive.

OPPOSITION ON PRINCIPLE

We therefore oppose the appointment of a Civilian Judge as Chief Justice on principle, we do not deny that we have had some Civilion Judges who have bought distinction and lustare to the judiciry. A Chief Justice not only administers justice like other Judges, he also presides over and discharges administrative functions connected with the judiciary. It depends largely upon him to uphold the high traditions, the independence, the dignity and the prestige of the High Court. A Civilian Judge's training is different, for several years he has been a member of the bureaucracy; in the early period of his career, he is necessarily subject to executive influences. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the High Court should be presided over not by a Civilian but by a member of the Bar. It is for these reasons that we strongly disapprove of the proposed clause and we sincerely hope that the House of Commons will not defy Indian public opinion in this matter but will accede to our wishes as conveyed in our resolution to which I am sure you will accord your unanimous support.

NO NEW PRINCIPLE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, supporting the resolution, said he was glad that the protest was fully representative. The principle involved in the question before them, he went on to say, was not a new principle. The Indian National Congress had always demanded, decades ago, entire separation of Judiciary from the Executive. There was not the slighest justification, he added, in a Civilian becoming a Judge of the High Court, much less in his becoming the Chief Judge of a High Court. The speaker then pointed out how the British public was jealously guarding the Judiciary against any interference on the part of the Executive.

Further supporting the resolution, Mr. F. C. Coltman opined that it was a matter of supreme importance that the Judiciary should be kept independent of the Executive. The speaker submitted that Indian public ought to be given an opportunity to express their views on the change contemplated before the Bill was introduced in Parliament. It was very undesirable, he added, that the members of Civil Service should be eligible for the post of the Chief Judge of a High Court.

Mr. Husseinali Rahimtullah also lent his support to the resolution.

The resolution was then put to vote and declared unanimously carried amidst ringing cheers.

QUALIFICATION FOR CHIEF JUDGE.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved the following resolution:—

"That the Chairman be authorised to send copies of the resolution just passed to His Excellency the Viceroy, the Secretary of State for India, and such representative men in India and England as he might think proper."

It was a matter for great satisfaction, said Mr. Mody, that they had got their European fellow citizens with them in that agitation. There was no denying the fact, the speaker added, that the members of the Civil Service were very efficient men. What was involved in the question was not mere efficiency but something far different, namely, a very sound principle. A complete knowledge of law, Mr. Mody argued, was neither main nor the only qualification of the Chief Justice. What was required of a Chief Judge was something more than the knowledge of law and that was a complete independence of spirit.

Mr. K. M. Munshi seconded the resolution. He yielded to none, he began, in his admiration for civilian judges who were very able and conscientious workers; yet on principle he did not like the idea that they should be made the Judges of High Court. Judiciary ought to be independent of the Executive, not merely in name but also in its tone and it was the Chief Justice who always set the tone for the Bench of the High Court. A Civilian Judge was, in the very nature of things, incapable of that tone.

Supporting the resolution, Mr. H. Sawyer observed that the remarkable haste in which amendments were being added to the Indian High Courts Bill without submitting them to Indian public opinion was, in his opinion, a violation of a great principle. It was impossible for a Civilian Judge, the speaker maintained, to be completely independent in his attitude.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Proposed by Sir Cnrrimbhoy Ebrahim and seconded by Mr. M. C. Chagla, a vote of thanks to the Sheriff was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Lalji Naranji then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chair. On Mr. D. G. Dalvi's seconding, it was carried amidst loud applause. This brought the proceedings to a close.

OFFICIALS AS "FREE LANCE" JOURNALISTS

LALAJI'S SEARCHING QUESTIONS

AGENDA FOR SIMLA SESSIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY

DELHI, July 16.

It is not known how many days will be allotted for the non-official resolutions in the Legislative Assembly during the September Session at Simla. But Rai Sahib Harbilas Sarda and Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi are understood to have given notice of resolutions dealing with various subjects—

Mr. Ghuznavi who has already notified his intention to move or leave to introduce a bill to amend the Mussalman Waqf Act has a resolution urging the appointment of a Committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the management of the Waqf administrations in India, with a view to creating a Department of Pious Foundations like the Ministry of Waqf in Turkey and other Muslim countries. He may also urge a general increase in the salaries of all High Court Judges, in view of increases all round to Government officers.

Rai Sahib Harbilas Sarda's motions all relate to his constituency ajmere ond Marwara, where he wants a regular and periodical medical examination of pupils in primary and high schools, the appointment of a whole time Superintendent of Education, in view of the early establishment of a board of intermediate and high school education for Rajputana, the introduction of compulsory primary education and the taking over by the Government of the New Victoria Hospital at Ajmere.

GRIEVANCES OF POSTAL CLERKS.

Notice of a large number of questions is also said to have been given by Mr. Anwarulazim, Mr. Ghuznavi, Dr. Moonje and Mr. Lalchand Navalrai. The last named, it will be remembered, was elected in the place of Mr. Harchandrai Vishendas who died at Delhi last winter.

Mr. Anwarulazim's questions deal with the grievances of clerks in the Posts and Telegraph Department and the inadequate representation of the Muslims in the various services.

A large number of questions relating to income-tax have been sent in by both Mr. Ghuznavi and Mr. Lalchand Navalrai. Mr. Ghuznavi will, in addition, enquire whether new rules have been formulated regarding the admission of readers into the reading room of the Imperial Library, providing that only those shall be admitted who hold permanent tickets issued only to people who are recommended by Gazetted officers. If so, he will plead for a relaxation of these rules, in order to allow the general public and students to use the room. He will next urge the Government to expedite the transfer of the records of the Government of India from Calcutta to Delhi. Mr. Ghuznavi will also ask for the names of the ports of India open to the traffic of pilgrims to Mecca.

SIMON COMMISSION'S TOUR.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai will enquire whether any official report of the reception accorded to the Simon Commission in India, has been made to the Secretary of State for India, and if so, he will ask for a copy to be laid on the table.

Dr. Moonje will ask for a list of candidates who appeared for the I.C.S., ask how many of them passed, how many of them were Hindus, Muslims and Christians, how many of them were Hindus, Muslims and Christians, how many marks were obtained by each candidate who passed and by those who were eventually appointed to the I. C. S.

WRIIING TO PRESS.

Lala Lajpatrai will, it is reported, ask the following:—

(a) Will the Government of India state, if they have made any rules by which writing for the press by Government servants is regulated?

(b) Are Government aware that large amounts of money are earned by Government servants by writing for the Anglo-Indian papers based on the knowledge obtained from the Government records?

(c) Do not Government think that this is unfair to the Indian press to whom these writings are not available, firstly because few Europeans write for the Indian press, and secondly because few Indian papers can afford to make such heavy payments as the Anglo-Indian papers do?

(d) Will the Government state what they mean by reserving the copyright of a pamphlet known as "Exhibition of antiquities discovered by the archaeological department during 1926-27?

(e) Are Government aware that articles based on these discoveries have been contributed to different Journals in India and outside illustrated by pictures taken of the things discovered and unearthed, by the highly paid officers of the Archaeological Department? Were these officers paid for the articles? Will the Government give their names and the amount earned by them? Is this consistent with the copyright reserved?—A. P.

WIDE-SPREAD ILLITERACY IN INDIA

GREATEST INDICTMENT OF BRITISH RULE

INDIA TO BE CENTRE OF TRADE COMPETITION

LONDON, July 16.

The Workers' Welfare League of India in Conference at Manchester heard the report of Mr. Mardy-Jones regarding his recent visit to India. Mr. Saklatvala was among those present. Mr. Mardy-Jones said that the Indian question was vitally important because India was part of the British Empire and the possible centre of unfair trade competition with operatives in the textile, iron and steel and coal trades, and secondly because of the Indians' right to govern themselves. The report laid stress on the bad conditions of the miners, especially women, and said that the people of India lived a lower standard of life than any civilised community in the world, the average life there being 24 years as against fifty in England. Illiteracy was also wide-spread. These he declared constituted the greatest indictment of British rule in India. Mr. Jones deprecated the Viceroy's power of veto in respect of the decisions of the people, and declared that educated and trade unionist opinion in India had solidly boycotted the Simon Commission".—Reuter.

WILL THERE BE A STRIKE ON G. I. P.?

KALYAN MEN SUPPORT BOMBAY DEMANDS

(From a Correspondent.)

KALYAN, July 5.

Will the G. I. P. men strike work on the 22nd July on their failure to get a satisfactory reply from the Agent on that date is the burning question of the day and the men's Strike Council under Mr. Jhabvala is busy working among the men preparing them for a great possible contingency. The Council has upto now held a series of meetings at different places making ready the ground. One such crowded meeting was held at Kalyan yesterday (Saturday) under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala when a large number of men representative of all sections of workers attended.

Resolutions were passed supporting the Bombay men's resolution to stop work if the Agent did not grant the men's demands on the 22nd July. Other Resolutions were as follows:—

EMPLOYEES' DEMANDS.

This meeting of the Railway workers of Kalyan heartily supports the resolution of first G. I. P. Railway employees' conference held at Bhusawal demanding the following:—

1 Security of service, 2 abolition of retrenchment, 3 abolition of debit and fine system, 4 abolition of medical examination, 5 minimum living wage, 6 eight hours duty

This meeting supports the demands made by the Workmen's Union to the Agent and calls upon him to grant the same when the deputation of the Unions meets him on the 22nd instant. The demands are as follows:—1 Minimum living wage, 2 promotion to be granted, 3 holidays with pay, 4 cancellation of medical examination.

CHUKNOVSKY AND PARTY SAVED

LONDON, July 16.

Moscow.—"Krassin" picked up Chuknovsky and his four companions at ten last night.—Reuter.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

MONSOON ACTIVE IN KANARA

Bombay, July 15.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active in Kanara, the south Konkan and Gujarat, but has weakened in the interior of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and the Madras Deccan, and local in the United Provinces, Gujarat, Central India West, Berar, the Central Provinces East, Malabar and Madras Southeast, while a few falls have occurred in the Rajputana East, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Coast North. Skies are overcast in the United Provinces and the extreme east of the Punjab and also in Malabar, the south Konkan and Mysore, moderately to heavily clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, the central parts of the country and Gujarat, and practically clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the United Provinces and drier in parts of the Punjab, Rajputana and upper Sind. Temperatures were locally above normal in the Punjab and below it in the east United Provinces, Berar and the southeast of the Peninsula. The highest temperature reported yesterday was 100 deg. at Lahore.

Forecast.—A decrease in Kanara and Gujarat, and an extension in the United Provinces.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours. Ins.
Allahabad	... 0.09
Canpore	... 0.09
Kotah	... 0.50
Mount Abu	... 0.62
[illegible]jkot	... 0.20
[illegible]at	... 1.14
[illegible]medabad	... 1.45
[illegible]avnagar	... 0.28
Indore	... 0.13
Akola	... 0.09
Amraoti	... 0.68
Khandwa	... 0.04
Ratnagiri	... 1.63
Marmugao	... 2.08
Karwar	... 4.58
Ahmednagar	... 0.07
Belgaum	... 0.30
Aurangabad	... 0.07
Hyderabad	... 0.02
Mangalore	... 2.82
Calicut	... 0.05
Cochin	... 0.16
Trichinopoly	... 0.01
Madras	... 0.58
Cuddapah	... 0.14
Bellary	... 0.48
Cocanada	... 0.35

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m of date 16-7-28, Colaba Point, 04.19, Fort 0.07, J. J. Hospital 0.02.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point, 43.06, Fort 49.92, J. J. Hospital 40.20.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927, Colaba Point, 43.94, Fort 49.62, J. J. Hospital, 40.68.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba Point, 30.42, Fort 41.46, J. J. Hospital, 37.54.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 16th July 1928:

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 38.722 inches (.046 above normal).

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.669 inches (.049 above normal.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .008 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours. 89.2 degrees (4.1 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours. 77.6 degrees (1.3 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 74 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 212 miles.

Velocity of maxium gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 7.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.19 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 15.45 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 43.17 inches.

HALF-WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS

July, 16.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton plants making good progress but they want more rain.

Ferozpore.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants making good progress.

Multan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Kharif sowing continue. Cotton plants making good progress.

Delhi.—More rain wanted generally. Larger area for cotton irrigated and sown this year.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Rain so far insufficient for agricultural purposes.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable rain has fallen. Sowings continue.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton plants making good progress.

Khamgaon.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton weeding operations commenced.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy. Break needed generally. Cotton plants look well but fine weather wanted for weeding. All crops doing well. Sunshine wanted generally for standing crops.

Jalgaon.—Looks like clearing up. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Broach.—Rain general over district. Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaum.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes. Cotton sowing begun.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like rain.

Barsi.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Rain general over district. Cotton sowing making good progress. Cotton plants flourishing. Food grains sowing has made fair progress.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food grains sowing commenced in some parts.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Rain general over district. Sowing of groundnuts, kharif and cotton making good progress. Plants of early sown ground nuts and food grains are also making good progress.

HALF-WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORTS.

Station	Total 1st June to date.
Amritsar	... 2.60
Ferozpore	... 3.22
Multan	... 0.97
Delhi	... 3.71
Agra	... 3.82
Cawnpore	... 6.46
Beawar	... 4.05
Amraoti	... 8.88
Khamgaon	... 17.00
Dhulia	... 12.69
Jalgaon	... 6.75
Broach	... 14.11
Viramgaum	... 5.52
Wadhwan	... 9.18
Bhavnagar	... 4.19
Barsi	... 11.31
Sholapur	... 9.41
Hubli	... 4.75
Bellary	... 4.95
Baroda	... 14.93
Nasik	... 5.15
Parbhani	... 8.58
Nanded	... 11.68
Gadag	... 7.86
Betul	... 16.31

MONSOON ACTIVE ON WEST COAST

GENERAL RAINFALL IN EAST KONKAN

POONA, July 16.

The monsoon has again been active on the west coast, but remains weak in the interior or the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. It continues strong in Burma and has strengthened in Bengal, Bihar and East United Provinces. Conditions are unsettled in north Bay of Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces, East Konkan, Malabar and Madras Deccan, and local in Upper Burma, the Punjab Hills, Assam, Gujarat; Central Provinces West and Coorg. A few falls have ocurred in United Provinces West the Central Provinces East, Bombay Deccan, and Madras southeast.

Chief amounts are: Port Blair three quarters of an inch; Amherst three, Tavoy, Rangoon; Mergui and Kyaukpyu two; Diamond Island one; Yemethin half, Barisal three, Bogra two, Narayanganj, Jessore; Cherrapunji and Darjeeling one and a half, Purnea, Patna, Gaya and Naya Dumka one, Gorakhpur two; Benares one and a half; Allahabad and Mainpuri one; Lucknow three quarters; Bahraich, Seoni and Rajkot half; Simla quarter, Dharampore half; Karwar six, Ratnagiri three, Marmagao one and a half, Mangalore and Calicut one, Mercara three quarters, and Bombay and Bijapur quarter.

Forecast: Increase on the Arakan and Chittagong coasts, and extension in Deccan and the Central Provinces and into Chota Nagpur and Orisa.—A. P.

JAMSHEDPUR "DISCONTENT DEEP-ROOTED"

WHAT THE WORKERS WANT

The Workers' Publicity Committee of Jamshedpur has addressed an open letter to the Board of Directors of Tatas, extracts from which are given below:—

Your Board of Directors has made but a poor attempt to support the new scheme for reduction of the total labour force by 25 per cent. on the same old plea of recommendation of the Tariff Board.

If the Management would have been even the least careful in its business, it could have easily reduced the required number of men and avoided the present troubles, but owing to its wanton negligence, the scheme of reduction of men and of reduction of Works costs has proved nothing but a mere farce.

REDUCE WHITE STAFF.

While the Management has been on the one hand, reducing the low-rated staff, holding back Departmental increment slips and making deliberate attempt to curtail the little privileges, hitherto enjoyed by the workers, the high-salaried supervising staff and the white officials, far from being reduced and affected in any way, are, on the other hand, well enjoying even the benefit of usual increment from time to time and all sorts of privileges. Then again, not only some of the prominent Indian officials have been replaced by foreign hands on one pretext or other, but also new posts have been created for superfluous white hands and contracts have been renewed in cases where Indians could have easily replaced them.

So in face of the above facts, the present cry for 25 per cent. reduction has no ground to stand upon. If retrenchment is at all necessary on economic grounds, it must begin from the top and retrenchment of the general workers must be given affect to in accordance with the pledged words of your General Manager.

VICTIMISATION.

In your zeal to support the so-called terms of settlement you have loudly professed that your Management have no intention of victimising men or coercing labour by threat or repression.

They have victimised selected workers on flimsy or absolutely untenable grounds and indiscriminately discharged men, whose hair have grown grey in the Company's service on the plea of reduction.

DISCONTENT DEEP-ROOTED.

The greatest blunder the capitalists and their Management often commit is that they often allow themselves to be misled by interested informers. They also conveniently ignore the simple fact that no amount of instigation can bring peace-loving, timid and disorganized Indian workers into the field of open strifes with the mighty capitalists, as they are often backed by the still mightier bureaucratic Government of the country and induce them to take an organized mass action with a firm determination to survive the crucial test of starvation and sufferings, if long standing grievances and intolerable living and service conditions do not make them desperate at last. It is a gross misrepresentation of facts to say that the deep-rooted discontent is in any way engineered by a few agitators.

WHAT IS WANTED

Believe us, when we say, in spite of what the reputed spy service of your Management has to report against us that truly speaking, we are the real friends of this concern. We claim that none are more concerned than we are with the well-being of this great enterprise, as we fully realize that the failure of this pioneer steel industry of the country would give a definite set-back to the industrial movement of India and considerably affect the interests of the country as a whole. All that we want may be summed up in two sentences in the words of the Tariff Board, whose recommendations you profess to give so much preference to:—

"The country is entitled to demand some guarantee that an industry of national importance established partly at the expense of public revenues should be prudently and efficiently managed and that its future should not be endangered by any unwise dissipation of its resources. Further, the Company's policy as regards such matters as the welfare of labour should be in accordance with the best modern industrial practice and the progressive development of the industry should be accompanied by an increased employment of Indians on the superior staff."

There is still time enough for you, Board of Directors, to rise up to the occasion the best interests of the industry sourgently demand, and to revise the short-sighted policy you are pursuing at this stage.

"WILL POLICE COMMISSIONER INQUIRE?"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the evening I have always found that at the entrance of the V. T. station of the G. I. P. Ry. opposite Municipal building the policemen on duty allow certain Victoria gharries to stand and obstruct the passage of public. Policemen allow only those gharries which they like—for reasons best known to them—and if any other gharry comes there they at once order him to clear away. Will my friend Mr. Kelly, Commissioner of Police, inquire about this?—Yours, etc.,

JIVRAJ G. NENSEY.

LIFTING THE VEIL IN AFGHANISTAN

QUEEN APPEARS UNVEILED IN HER COUNTRY FOR FIRST TIME

KABUL, (By Mail).

King Amanullah and Queen Souriya are losing no time in making the influence of their seven months' Western tour felt.

For the first time in history, an Afghan Queen has dined, unveiled, in her own country in the presence of others than members of her family. This was at a banquet at Sheikhabad, 100 miles west of Kabul, on the night before the triumphal entry into the capital. In addition to the King and Queen, many members of the retinue and staff attended.

This is taken as an indication that the King will, in time, abolish, or amend, the ancient *purdah* system in Afghanistan.

Another illustration of the holding of changed views to be found in the fact that for several days almost every shop in the Kabul bazars has displayed pictures of the King and Crown Prince, who is now studying in Paris.

Thus is passing one of the age-old beliefs of the strictest Mahomedans who have hitherto forbidden the public exhibition of photographs. This ban on pictures prevailed in Afghanstan as recently as the ascent of King Amanullah to the throne.

Here is another incident illustrating the effects of the royal tour. At Teheran, the Persian capital, while on the last stages of the motor-journey to Kabul, the King, Queen Souriya and her sister drove in their gleaming cream and silver Rolls-Royce to the busiest bazaar in the city to do shopping.

Never before has such a thing happened in Persia where rigid custom has demanded that royal personages must make all purchases by proxy.

12 KINDS OF MACHINERY.

But it is not solely through a gradual amendment of old traditions that King Amanullah intends his country to advance. He has already taken many more practical steps to assist the development of Afghanistan and its excellent resources. He has brought with him from Europe 12 types of modern industrial machiney. There are machines for the production of cloth, wool and button as well as for sugar-refining.

The Afghan ruler's interest in education is well-known. He has made it the subject of several speeches. But he is deeply concerned with the equally vital matter of public health.

At Kandahar, Herat and Ghezni he has established new and well-equipped hospitals which are in the charge of Turkish doctors trained in France and Germany.

To enable his country to advance still further. King Amanullah intends to open a State Bank which will be under the guidance of Ahmed Djemall Bey, a son of the King's old friend, Ajemal Pasha.

KING REPAIRS PUNCTURES.

The journey from the Turkish to the Afghan capital was undertaken by road throughout, a distance of about 3,000 miles. King Amanullah who is an expert motorist, drove all the way.

The roads, little better than mere tracks in some places, are atrocious and the tyres of the great car were punctured three times. The Afghan ruler, however, carried out his own replacements and repairs with commendable cheerfulness.

Near Kabul itself, the roads are much better, and the five miles of surface linking the old city with the future new capital Dar-ul-Aman are in splendid condition. It was down this thoroughfare, under a succession of triumphal arches that the royal procession passed on the day of the King's return. Twenty or thirty flags were festooned between every telegraph pole.

A FAMILY BODYGUARD.

For three days after entry, Kabul remained brilliantly lighted. Countless globes supplied by the Government hydro-electric works and regulated by giant transformers specially erected for the occasion made the city as bright as day.

Much interest was taken in the King's special bodyguard, every member of which had been recruited from among his relatives in Khandahar. These men wore gorgeous coats of bright blue, trimmed with white, and red trousers with a black stripe. Their commander is the Queen's brother, and all were mounted on chestnut chargers.—"C. and M. Gazette."

TIRPUR MARKET

DECLINE IN COTTON PRICES

(From a Correspondent).

TIRPUR, July 16.

For the past three days, the local cotton market has been in decline. There is a limited demand for cotton from the Indian Mill representatives. Consequently the price of cotton has gone down a little. Cambodia first crop is selling in the market from Rs. 305 to 310 per candy of 520 lbs Karunkanni first crop Rs. 286 to 289 Cambodia, second crop Rs. 281 to 283, Karunkani second crop Rs. 270 to 273, and Bourbon Nadan Rs. 266 to 268.

BEST SHOW IN THE TOWN

Great Rush

Continuously for 3 days

Victoria Fatma Film Co.

PRESENTS

HIR-RANJA

FEATURING MOST BEAUTIFUL STAR OF BOMBAY

Miss Zubeda, supported by Miss Shahjadi & Mr. Jani Babu

ALSO STAGE DANCES BY MISS VICTORIA—WITH MUSIC AND SWEET SONG

TO-DAY OWING TO AMAS—FIVE SHOWS

3, 5, 7, 9 AND 11 P.M.

Beautiful and well-known Love drama with most pathetic scenes

COME ONE AND COME ALL

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY FOR SYRIA

CANDIDATES FOR THE THRONE

CHANCES OF IBNE SAUD'S SON

News from Beirut show that Syria is passing through an important constitutional stage. After setting upon constitutional monarchy as the form of Government for the country the Assembly has to select a King for the throne.

At present four candidates are in the running. Faisal-alsaud, Zaidbin Husain Ali ex-King of Hejaz and Sherif Ali Hyder Pasha.

FAISAL ALSAUD FAVOURITE.

Of these four the consensus of opinion favours Faisal and though not yet formally settled all chances seem to be in his favour. Formerly there was some doubt as to whether the proposal will be favoured by Sultan Ibne Saud, the King of Nejd and Hejaz but recently his approval has been obtained and this obstacle removed. Another objection was the difference in belief of the Wahabi Prince and some sections of the Syrian people but the selection of Faisal Alsaud is regarded more a political than religious matter and his Kingship would not mean subordination to Wahabi faith.

HUSAIN'S SONS.

The sons of Husain, the ex-King of Hejaz, are trying their best for the throne. King Faisal, the King of Iraq, is out of question but Zaid Ali is there to accept the offer and there is constant wire-pulling and propaganda from Iraq for the Husain family. General Yasin Pasha, General Nuri Pasad Said, Jamil Bey and others visited Syria apparently, for other purposes but it was an open secret that they made unceasing efforts to get an offer for one of the sons of Husain.

FRENCH FEAR OF BRITISH INFLUENCE.

There are two chief obstacles in the way of Husain's sons. Firstly the French know the influence of Britain on the family of Husain and therefore they will not like any further widening of this influence. Secondly Sultan Ibne Saud will resent the selection of any son of Husain and the Syrians do not like to be on inimical terms with Ibne Saud.

SHERIF ALI HAIDAR PASHA.

There is a third candidate Sherif Ali Hyder Pasha. His son Sherif Abdul Majid is in Syria and is said to have obtained the approval of the French authorities on the condition that the Syrians should select him of their own free will. This condition is not to be fulfilled seeing that the Syrians are in favour of constitutional government while Sherif Ali Hyder is monarchist through and through.

REPUBLICAN PARTY WEAK.

There is a fourth party in favour of republic without any King at all. But neither the French Government favours this idea nor the party is strong enough to carry the nation with it.

Considering the strength of all parties all chances seem to be in favour of Faisal son of Sultan Ibne Saud.

A POLITICAL MOVE THAT SUCCEEDED.

Wafdists suffered badly from the rumours of large sums taken by the Ministers from Prince Saifuddin. It was a political move that succeeded. Nahas Pasha and other ex-Ministers of Wafd Party have given long explanations in their defence.—("Alahram.")

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN

FOR A WOUND OR A CUT, A BURN OR A SCALD, AN ABRASION OR A BRUISE A STING OR BITE APPLY "AMRITDHARA" TO THE INJURED PART—JUST RUB IT ON GENTLY

EMERGANCIS WILL FALL

HEADACHE, EARACHE, TOOTHACHE, COLIC, VOMITTING, CHOLERA, NAUSEA, NEURALGIA, DIARRHŒA FEVERS etc: OFTEN ATTACK SUDDENLY

ADMINSTER "AMRITDHARA" INTERNALLY AND EXTREMALLY AND GET INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF

Amritdhara YOUR FAMILY DOCTOR HAS SHOWN SUCH CURATIVE VALUE IN SO MANY DIFFERENT DISEASES THAT A PHIAL OF THIS PRECIOUS HOUSEHOLD PANACEA SHOULD ALWAYS BE HANDY. IT NEVER LOSES ITS POWER. ALWAYS FRESH.

PRICE Rs. 2/8/- SAMPLE PHIAL 8/-

DIRECTION BOOK IN ENGLISH OR ANY VERNACULAR

FOR FULL PARTICULARS WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET "AMRIT" IN ENGLISH OR ANY VERNACULAR.

ADRESS:—"AMRITDHARA" 29, LAHORE

INSIST UPON GENUINE, ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTES.

ONE OF 30000 TESTIMONIALS

"IT PROVES SO EFFICACIOUS IN EMERGENCIES THAT ONE GETS RELIEF AND JOY AT ONCE.

S. Chain Singh, Post Master.

ELDOMS RAVING (B.E.A).

100,000 CLIENTS

Wonders of Psychic Power

And miracles of Astrology by the Unrivalled astrologer of the East, Bharati Bhushan Prof. PRAKASARAO, Premier Astrologer of India who has nearly 100,000 clients living in India, America, Europe and Africa, etc. and author of several books on Astrology.

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Apply to:—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU. vizianagram City.

Mosquito Curtains

Of extra strongPure white Englisn nettings

ALL SIZES. ALL QUALITIES

Highest Quality & Lowest obtainable Prices

	Square Netting. Rs. each.	Round Netting. Rs. each
6ft. x3 ft. x 4½ ft..	5/8/	6/6/
6ft. x 4ft. x 4½ft..	6/8/	7/2/
7ft. x 5ft x 5ft ..	8/4/	9/8/

PACKING FREE, POSTAGE EXTRA

Any other size or quality to order. Special Discount for Trade.

THE UNION TRADING CO.

166, Harrison Road. (CALCUTTA)

HOMOEOPATHY

THERAPEUTICAL Chart for the use of Homoeopathic Pharmacists, Hospitals and Practitioners, Free on application.

BENGAL HOMOEO STORES.

3-2, College Street, CALCUTTA.

THE **Bombay Life** ASSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For particulars please write to—

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager.

73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A COATED TONGUE USUALLY MEANS A COATED STOMACH

Look at your tongue! It should be bright and clean. If it is coated with fur it indicates a dirty stomach. Inactive bowels or lazy liver usually cause dirty stomach, foul breath, headache, spots, pimples, boils and all forms of skin eruptions. That is why you should look at your tongue frequently and, if it is coated with fur, you should stimulate liver, clean stomach and make bowels active by taking

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Ask your chemist about Little Laxaliver Pills and he will tell you that they are a harmless vegetable laxative that can be taken by men, women and children at all times.

Little Laxaliver Pills are so inexpensive you can easily afford them, and you can get a bottle from your nearest chemist today.

DEWITT'S LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS Most Pleasant Laxative Liver Pill

Made and packed by Machinery. Never touched by hand. Guaranteed free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs.

Genuine Dewitts Pills are sold only in Red and Gold Boxes, the bottles being sealed with Red Wax.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

Established 1911.

Subscribed Capital..	Rs. 3,36,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..	Rs. 1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund ..	Rs. 1,00,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

LOCAL BRANCHES :—

Mandvi, Zaveri Bazar, Share Bazar and Abdul Rehman Street.

BRANCHES :—

Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore Amritsar, Jharia, Lyallpur, Kasur, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Asansol, Hyderabad (Dn.) Secunderabad, Chandausi, Hapur, Ahmedabad and Jamnagar.

London Agents :—

MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED.

Agents in America :—

THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. of New York

Agents in Germany :—

THE DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.

R. P. MASANI, Manager.

See this trademark and know that the bicycle is a genuine

RALEIGH

THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

Your protection against imitations of the only bicycle in the world built entirely of steel and guaranteed for ever.

Send for "The Book of the Raleigh."

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.

313, Hornby Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

AMERICA HONOURS INDIAN AUTHOR

DHAN GOPAL MUKERJI RECEIVES NEBWERY MEDAL

SUCCESS OF HIS WORK "GAY-NECK".

The John Newbery Medal for "the most distinguished children's book of the past year" was awarded to Dhan Gopal Mukerji for his book "Gay-Neck" last night. The award was made by Anabal Porter, Chairman of the Children's Librarian Section of the American Library Association at their fiftieth convention in session this week at West Baden, Indiana.

John Newbery, an 18th century publisher and bookseller, was one of the first publishers to give special attention to books for children. The medal is named in his honour and is the gift of Frederic G. Melcher of New York City. Only citizens or residents of the United States can receive it.

Dhan Gopal Mukerji was born in Calcutta, July 6th. 1890. His parents were exclusive Brahmins and he was brought up and educated as a citizen of the old Hindu regime. At 18 he was graduated from Calcutta University, and went to Tokio, Japan where he began a course in engineering in Tokio University. Without completing this course he left for America, entered Leland Stanford University and graduated there in 1914. Since, he has lectured extensively in this country and in England and has written several books, among them "The Face of Silence," "My Brother's Face," "Caste and Outcast," and four books for children, is the author also of "A Son of Mother India Answers," his reply to Miss Mayo's "Mother India." "Gay-Neck", for which he receives the Newbery Medal, is the charming and glamourous picture of an Indian boyhood and the saga of a Carrier Pigeon. It is illustrated by Boris Artzybasheff and published by E. P. Dutton and Company. Mr. Mukerji's next book is to be "Ghond the Hunter" and is announced for publication in August.

BOMBAY'S LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

(Continued from page 6.)

attempting when laying down the basis of assessment is merely to define clearly our conception of land revenue and the source from which the cultivator is expected to pay it. It does not matter if the "net produce" or annual value cannot exactly be determined (as we shall see later neither can "rental value" be exactly determined). But if it appears that a particular term would define the conception embodied in land revenue history and theory better than the present "profits of agriculture" it should certainly be put in, even though it may be difficult of measurement. From this points of view the "net profits of cultivation" seems to be a really suitable term and may very will be adopted. As to "rental value" land revenue history, the practice in other provinces, the recommendations of the Taxation Committee all militate against its adoption. One wonders whether the adoption of "rental value" as the basis is a surreptitious attempt on the part Government to establish their claim that land revenue is rent and is no tax. If it is so the attempt must be foiled by the members of the Legisative Council. For, Indian leaders have always strenously resisted this claim. It should be remembered that it is one thing to say that while Land Revenue is based upon the profits of cultivation, the rental value statistics will be used as an index for determining these profits but quite another to say that Land Revenue is itself based on rental value—which obviously it never has been.

CONFUSION OF THOUGHT.

Before we go on to discuss the next question—that of the factors to be taken account of in revising the assessment let me offer a few remarks on the use of the term rental value and certain confusion of thought that it has given rise to. The word rental value as defined in the draft bill merely means the income desired by the landlord by letting his land. But by a number of settlement officers and by the officials in their joint minute it has been used as if it necessarily denoted a pure economic surplus. It is obvious that rent can be conceived of as a surplus only when the term is used in the strictly Ricardian sense of a return to the "original and indestructible powers of the soil." But if "rental value" is to be used in this sense it automatically follows that the land on the "margin of cultivation" yielding no rent in this sense must be exempt from taxation. There is a similar laxity in the officials' use of the term "unearned increment." These words are as a rule used only when general communal development brings about an increase in the "real" value or income from land without the owner contributing anything towards its improvement. Now, most of the recent revenue settlements have been justified on the ground of a general rise is prices. This, however, cannot be "unearned increment"; for there is no "real" increment involved at all.

This identification of the abstract conception of pure rent with the ordinary income from leases has led the officers to believe that they can easily determine the "surplus" element in the cultivator's income. All economists are agreed that in all ordinary rental payments there are elements other than pure rent and that it is difficult to abstract the purely rental element from these. But the officials' attempt is even more ambitious. It is to get at the rental element in the total incomings of an ordinary peasant proprietor. In these earnings the elements of wages, profits, interest and rent are all inextricably bound up and he must be a bold man who would claim to separate them all. And does the cultivator ever argue, reason or act as if he is aware of these vast surpluses that are supposed to accrue to him? He is content if he gets a bare living for all his labours all the year round. The settlement commissioner argues as if the cultivator, if he knows that he can get more in wages, would at once chuck up his land and emigrate to Bombay or as if the cultivator if he cannot get 5 per cent. on his capital by investing it in land would promptly buy Government paper instead of buying more land with it.

(To Be Continued.)

SIND LAND ALIENATION BILL

(Continued from page 6.)

of land in Sind by a less enterprising class of zamindars, thus, is Rs. 7,75,000 plus Rs. 2,04,400—Rs. 9,79,400 or nearly 10 lakhs. That is the aggregate annual loss will be about 9 per cent. of the present net land revenue demand in Sind, which is by no means a small amount. In my opinion the loss is really greater. As I have already said above a proportion—not an inconsiderable one—of the land nominally entered in the revenue records in the name of Muslim zamindars is actually leased or mortgaged with possession to Hindus and its figures artificially increase the percentage of cultivation in the case of Muslim zamindars. If accurate data were secured the loss in revenue may come upto somewhere about 12 per cent. of the present revenue. The preposed Bill is intended to be applied also to the Sukkur Barrage tract. This will, no doubt, in course of time affect the net yield of assessment from that tract.

PROGRESSIVE LOSS TO GOVERNMENT.

I do not mean to suggest that all this loss will annually accrue to Government the moment the Sind Land Alienation Bill is passed into law but the above figures are a rough measure of the progressive loss to Government as years roll by and land is slowly re-transferred into the hands of what are called the "original Muslim zamindars". Such a process of re-transfer has been witnessed in the Punjab as a result of the operation of the Punjab Land Alienation Bill and it must also take place in Sind when the provisions of the proposed Bill are put into effect.

The loss to the public exchequer is not the only loss which will result from the Sind Land Alienation Bill. The loss to the wealth of the province will be equally substantial. Taking again as a basis the area for which I have collected figures, I find that about two lakhs of acres less are cultivated in Sind for the reason that the zamindars holding 72 per cent. of the land in Sind are not adequately industrious. To this may be added 68,185 acres being 50 per cent. of the net area fallow-forfeited by the Muslim zamindars. The value of the crops which these 2,68,185 acres would yield is the net loss to the province. This loss may be anything near a crore of rupees a year! The financial implications of the Bill constitute a very important aspect of it. Those who are interested in the prosperity of the Bombay budget, the financial success of the Sukkur Barrage Project, and the progressive increase of the wealth of Sind, should insist that a careful and comprehensive investigation of this aspect of the Sind Land Alienation Bill be undertaken at an early date so that full light may be thrown, in time, on the financial results of the measure.

HIGH COURT ADMINISTRATION CRITICISED

LAHORE MUSLIMS' PROTEST

LAHORE, July 15.

A Muslim mass meeting arranged by the Khilafat Committee was held this evening under the presidency of Mr. Afzal Haq, M.L.C., Resolutions were passed declaring that Sir Shadilal's administration of the High Court was not only highly detrimental to the interests of the Muslims but to the whole nation, and protesting against the stoppage of the entry of the "Muslim Outlook" into Jammu and Kashmir State.—A. P.

"I have found Sanatogen a most dependable creator and conservator of bodily and mental energy," writes a physician in the "Medical Echo," (Jan. 1925).

Like Young Blood in Your Veins

COME to your leisure hours brisk and vivacious. Take Sanatogen, which fills you with splendid health and energy, and makes you fit to work all day without fatigue. Sanatogen is a mighty nerve food—a wonderful creator of vitality—recharging every cell of your body with the proper supply of health-giving substances.

Begin taking Sanatogen to-day, almost immediately you will feel a new energy, and a new joy in life. Your work will no longer "fag you out," and you will be "fit and fresh" at the close of the day's duties to enjoy your leisure.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Sold at all Chemists and Stores.

VIMTO

NON-ALCOHOLIC—YET *full of Life and vigour*

VIMTO is a most delicious drink for all occasions and seasons—it restores and invigorates, nourishes and sustains. Made from wholesome fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, it is the ideal drink for all ages. Aerated VIMTO ready for use or in cordial form add water or soda water.

Made by S. N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.

Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.

"VIMTO" Cordial Can be had from all Dealers.

Use the Bombay Chronicle to carry your sales message to the 99% nationalist Indian if you are willing to accept their money for your service.

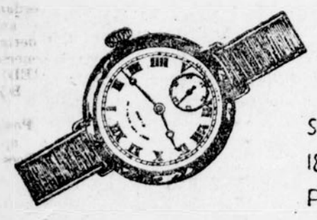
Horological Perfection

Perfection in a watch, as in all things made by human hands, is unattainable. It presumes accuracy, absolute and final.

Horological perfection has been the coveted goal of scientists, inventors and metallurgists for Centuries. Their united efforts have given us a mechanical instrument so precise that its variation in timing is infinitesimal.

When an instrument of such fine accuracy is fitted to our "BIJOU" watch, its claims to 'Horological Perfection' are vastly enhanced by reason of the technical difficulties encountered in constructing a time-keeping prodigy within such a small space.

Illustrated Catalogue FREE



The BIJOU

Sterling Silver Rs 58
18-ct Gold " 140
PRECISE TIME-KEEPER

WEST END WATCH Co
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA

Meet the demands of modern life

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICKS MALTED MILK CO. LTD SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.

YOUR store of vital energy has many calls upon it, but the joy of life is yours if you build up brain and muscle with the full-cream milk and malted barley and wheat of Horlick's Malted Milk.

Take a cup of Horlick's when the strain of modern life leaves you weary; take it in the morning to give you strength for the day, and at night to bring you restful sleep.

Remember, there is boundless energy for you in

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

'FORWARD'

Will Help Those Who Cannot Spend Much

For ADVERTISEMENT

SPEND ONLY RUPEES FIVE PER MONTH

Unique Opportunity Offered For Small Indian Concerns.

LIMITED SPACE AVAILABLE.

Apply at once to :—

THE ADVERTISING MANAGER,

THE "FORWARD" PUBLISHING LTD.,
19, British India Street, :: :: CALCUTTA.

PROMINENT LEADERS ABSENT

ROSOLUTION FOR CO-OPERATION WITH SIMON COMMISSION

The third session of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference was held in the Sant Tukaram Theatre at Kalyan, on Sunday afternoon Rai Bahadur K. S. Naidu of Wardha presiding. The attendance of delegates was poor as it seemed that a majority of prominent non-Brahmins who had on previous occasions expressed themselves in favour of the boycott of the Simon Commission had kept themselves away from this session. The delegates who had attended had already made up their minds on the question of the Commission. Only they had to go through a formal procedure of recording their votes.

The following resolution on the Simon Commission as approved by the Subjects Committee was moved at the Conference by Mr. D. S. Javalkar:—"Looking to the general condition of the Non-Brahmin classes in the Presidency this Conference resolves that the Non-Brahim Party should co-operate with the Simon Commission and that a committee consisting of six or seven members including Mr. B. V. Jadhav be appointed to draw up a memorandum to be submitted to the Commission."

Mr. Javalkar declared that Brahmanism, more than anything else stood in the path of their progress. They had alienated the sympathy of Government because they colluded with the Brahmins. He warned that it would be a complete bankruptcy of statesmanship if the Non-Brahmin party failed to co-operate with the Commission in order to resist the forces which aimed at the destruction of the party.

Mr. D. W. Raut seconded the resolution.

Mr. Bagde and two other delegates from Poona opposed the resolution, but their attempt to create a split met with little success.

The resolution when put to the vote was carried by a majority.

The Conference then passed resolutions expressing sympathy with the peasants of Bardoli in their struggle and protesting against the Land Revenue Bill and the Small Holdings Bill. It also resolved to contribute Rs. 101 to the Bardoli Fund, sympathised with the mill strikers in Bombay and requested the Government to appoint a conciliatory board.

PROPOSED ANTI-TEA CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Satkarya-Seva Samaj was held lately.

The Anti-Tea propaganda carried on by the Samaj for the last six months, as per 9th object of the Samaj, is fast gaining strength. Mr. M. K. Joshi, the member of the committee, had been to Sabarmati to visit Mahatma Gandhi who not only expressed his appreciation of these activities but also gave his blessing to this propaganda. Mahatmaji also gave some good instructions about the working.

The Samaj has prepared a form of "Oath" and is collecting signatures of those who have the courage of conviction to give up tea-drinking for life and sign the "Oath". The presence of oath is even indispensable in Courts of law. The number of persons who have given up tea-drinking on oath has risen to 'seven hundred'. The committee have decided to hold an Anti Tea conference after 1000 signatures have been collected. Those who wish to enlist themselves in the Register of persons renouncing tea-drink, should write to the 'Secretary, Satkarya-Seva Samaj,' Thakurdwar, Bombay 4. should ask for the oath, sign it and return to the Secretary for the record of the Samaj.

A SUCCESSFUL BENGAL INDUSTRY

The Bengal Waterproof Works has made a great success of their Waterproofing business and has built up an extensive trade in waterproof and all kinds of waterproof goods of their manufacture, all over India; Burma and Ceylon. The Duckback and Burbank brands of Waterproofs are now well known all over India and are finding a ready and increasing market both among the public, the wholesale trade and Government Departments, Railways, Municipalities, etc. The Bengal Waterproof Works first introduced high class raincoats of their own manufacture at moderate prices, which found an instant market and which is the secret of their success. The Duckback process of waterproofing of fabrics used in their manufactures, is a special process invented by S. M. Bose, B.S., M.Sc., Industrial Chemist, the founder of this business.

OVER 3 LACS ALREADY IN USE
THIS IS ENOUGH TO SPEAK FOR
Dr. J. K. Mallick's (REG. NO. B.1)
PATENT
Ic-Mic-Cooker
THE ORIGINAL & THE BEST
Write for illustrated catalogue
IC-MIC-COOKER Co
20, COLLEGE ST., CALCUTTA
TELEGRAMS: "ICMICOOKER" POST BOX 2101 CALCUTTA
Branch:—12, Amin-uddaula Park LUCKNOW.
Agents.—MANECKJI & Co., Parsi Bazar

COW-PROTECTION

PROPAGANDA BY MAGIC LANTERN

The Gogras Gojivan Mandal has after three years' persistent efforts been able to prepare a very interesting set of magic lantern slides specially exhibiting:

1. Need of cow protection.
2. Ways and means of protecting, preserving and improving cattle.
3. Indian and European methods of breeding and Dairy Farming.
4. Other scenes of cruelty & how to check it.

The Mandal has been carrying this propaganda for the last two years, especially in villages where cattle markets are held and it has been observed that this system of explaining the need of cow-protection proves very impressive, apeals to the sense of humanity of the audience and produces lasting results.

With a view to extend its use to many districts through societies working in this cause, the Mandal has decided to supply magic lanterns with more than 100 useful instructive slides quite free on co-operative basis on following conditions:

1. If any established cow-protection or humanitarian society in the Bombay Presidency (primarily) undertakes to carry on propaganda for three years in the villages of its districts or Taluka at its expense, it will be granted the free use of Magic lantern with slides.

(2) Such a Society should complete one circuit in all the villages of its district or taluka, at its expense annually for three years and submit monthly reports of work done.

(3) Societies intending to co-operate have to pay no charges either for the lantern or the first set of slides. But they have to pay Rs. 10 annually for three years after which if the lantern is returned, they may pay Rs. 5 annually for having a right to ask for the free use of lantern thereafter either occasionally or continuously.

(4) Magic lantern should be returned after three years in proper order with all the accessories supplied by this Mandal. Deficiences will be completed at their cost.

(5) No fees should be charged for exhibiting lantern lectures from the public. Unsolicited donations made on the spot may be accepted and kept by them.

(6) If no work be done continuously for six months, the Mandal will be entitled to recover the actual expenses for the lantern and slides, etc.

Note:—Societies co-operating as above will have special slides suitable to them made through this mandal for them at their expense on receipt of such actual photographs, pictures or ideas from them. Such special slides, if found of general utility, may be used as such by issuing more copies at this mandal's expense.

Societies intending to avail of this scheme may write to:—

The Hon. Manager,
GOGRAS GOJIVDAN MANDAL.
149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay, 2.

MADRAS PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION

SIR N. MARJORI BANKS AS PRESIDENT

OOTACAMUND, July 16.

Sir Norman Marjoribanks is freely mentioned here as the probable President of the Madras Public Services Commission. A strong rumour is also afloat that in all probability, the present Director of Industries Madras, will be a member if the Commission.—A. P.

SYRIAN CONSTITUTION

UNREST IN IRAQ

"Al-Ehram" of Cairo has the following on the authority of a message from its special correspondent at Baghdad, dated June 16:—

The question of 'the form of government' in Syria has created unrest and anxiety amongst Iraq circles as much as in Syria itself. This is not strange as what happens in Syria to-day must engage the attention of the whole Islamic world, and particularly of Iraq—the nearest country to Syria, and closely related to the same.—"Muslim Outlook."

DAVIS CUP CONTEST

ITALY ELIMINATES CZECO SLOVAKIA

LONDON, July 15.

Milan.—In the Davis Cup contest Italy eliminated Czechoslovakia by winning three matches to two in the final of the European Zone. Italy now meets the United States

Reuter.

Fiery ECZEMA
Pimples, Rashes & Sores

Eczema starts in tiny mattery pimples, which itch and burn terribly when they burst. Scratching makes the swollen surfaces sore and inflamed and spreads disease.

To free the tissues of poison and corruption and quickly soothe pain and irritation, gently anoint your skin with Zam-Buk. This refined curative balm gets to the roots of chronic trouble. It draws out poison and pus, kills disease germs, and grows fine healthy skin.

Zam-Buk derives its wonderful healing and disease-dispelling power from certain rare herbal essences. It is guaranteed free from all animal fat. Re. One or Rs. 2-4 box.

I.Z. 1093.

Zam-Buk
THE WONDERFUL SKIN CURE.

The Unique Assurance Co., Ltd.
Head Office:—10, Canning Street, : : CALCUTTA.

Figures for the last Quinquennium.

	1923. Rs.	1924. Rs.	1925. Rs.	1926. Rs.	1927. Rs.
Policies Issued :—	483,000/-	523,000/-	470,750/-	531,500/-	714,500/
PremiumIncome:-	56,907/-	65,722/-	76,233/-	82,676/-	129,740/
Life Fund :—	33,394/-	50,988/-	78,855/-	108,598/-	234,000/
Paid-up Capital :-	35,308/-	52,268/-	53,841/-	57,220/-	108,435/

Most Liberal Policy Conditions. Low Premium Rates. *Permanent Disability Benefit and Investment Bonds* are Special Features. Look for Divisible Surplus at the ensuing Valuation now being made in England. Wanted energetic agents on Liberal Remuneration. Apply to:

Messrs.
Uganda Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.
Sole Agents, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Mariani Tonic Wine.

Dr. G. GAUNTERLET, Deputy Professor at the Faculty of Medicine at Bordeaux, Director of the Biological Laboratory in the higher study school of Paris, says:

"He who has tried Mariani Wine will not stop drinking it."

Can be had of all chemists or from
THE POPULAR PHARMACY
(Regd.)
Grant Road & Girgaum, Bombay.

Glorious White Teeth

Are Dull Teeth Freed of Dingy Film

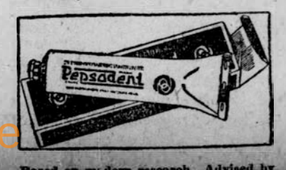
NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now—a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.



Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You

8-28-28

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER GENERAL means Insurance Protection. Its address in Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY TUESDAY JULY 17 1928

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co. When you think of Insurance.

LETTER FROM LONDON

HOW INDIAN INTERESTS SHOULD BE SAFEGUARDED

SAK'S FIGHT AGAINST SIMON COMMISSION

(From A Special Contributor.)

LONDON, May 31.

The perennial question of the safeguarding of Nationalist interests and propaganda in England has now reached a more hopeful stage. The arrival of authoritative Indian representation, armed with power and resolution to secure a solution of the problem, must have interesting results. I would not disclose the course of negotiations if I understood it; but it will do no harm to give an indication.

Among the host of self-seeking and political scheming proposals that are showered on an Indian visitor, some suggestions have been made that those that are sound and honest would secure results for India. These sound propositions having been submitted to the proper person to adjudicate upon them, it is left to the Indian National Congress Committee to make the announcement itself as to its preferences and decisions.

The arrival of Mr. Srinivas Iyengar has resulted in many interesting meetings. Mr. Iyengar has shown admirable commonsense and shrewdness in sifting out the grain from the chaff. Indians of the right stamp are praying and hoping that he will not allow some Agency or other to exploit, as of old, the renewed activity of Indian nationalism in England.

They hope that the work of the Congress Committee will not be given merely to an "ad hoc" committee of chance constitution, and that the committee formed will be Indian and not English. The views most widely expressed favoured a business-like Committee, formed and supported by the Congress Committee itself; all its members to be registered paying members of the Congress "in India," and instructed and controlled by the Congress authorities "from" India.

POWERS AND CONTROL.

On the other hand, such a Committee should not be a mere gramophone. Being approved and tested, it should be entrusted with certain personal activities. Then comes the matter of finance.

No one with sense and patriotism wishes that India should repeat the errors of the past, when the Congress funds were muleted in three to four thousand pounds yearly, to support private vanities and inept propaganda. If this description should seem too severe, it can be reduced to an assertion that the results obtained were not regarded as satisfactory in India. It must now be a body that is satisfactory to Indian opinion that is entrusted with the work in England. It should be exclusively composed of Indians, and they should be 'Indian Indians' not Anglicised log-rollers. With the proviso that the Committee is thoroughly controlled from India, it should then be provided with the proper, necessary and legitimate moneys to carry out effective work. These should permit of no luxuries or show, but should not cripple the activity of the Committee, and they should be regularly and promptly paid. It should even be recognised that, without show or pomp, work costs more in England. There is no slave Labour market to draw upon in England. No cheap propaganda is possible, that will be of any effect. Indian honour is also to some extent involved; as when good Indians seek to prevent the display of Indian poverty before English crowds.

INDIAN WORK FOR INDIAN CAUSE.

The big point in all this seems to me to lie in the utilisation of Indian energies here, which are always neglected, in favour of plausible English "Friends of India" or place-seeking legal men and others whose dearest wish would be to shed their Indian skins. There is a large body of young Indian energy and sincerity still untapped for this purpose. The second best part of the proposal is that all members shall become members of the movement in India, and all fees shall be sent to the Indian funds without deduction. This would be great accession to the power of the Congress movement if honestly carried out, and no dues withheld on either side.

Such things will take time; but eventually, and as soon as can conveniently be managed, the Congress Committee in India should publicly announce that they have at last established a real agency in Europe, controlled from India and worked from London, not for the financial benefit of tactical fugitive English political stunt: but for the furtherance of the freedom of India.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LONDON.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed, as is now well-known, about the manner in which the energetic and useful little "Indian Chamber of Commerce of Great Britain" handled the Hartshorn libel. Rumour hath it that the letters emanating ostensibly from "this Chamber" are not approved by the said body, nor by the Committee, but are the handiwork of one of those British politicians who pass as "Friends of India" (on English terms). Those persons conduct Indian negotiations with an eye to British wishes and interests, even when they are nominally "Labour men." To the latter sections the prestige of the British Labour Party is the prime matter.

At first glance it is incomprehensible that after the complete exposure of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as a most inveterate and arrogant foe of Indian and Oriental aspirations, the Indian Chamber should address to him a petition for justice and fairplay.

I learn from reliable quarters, however, that this action was not the spontaneous deed of Indian men of business, but is one of the dodges into which a type of officials is always drawing the organisations over which it has secured some executive powers. Sooner or later this will have to be remedied and prevented, for the honour and the interest of India.

SAKLATVALA AND WALES.

I tried to get the views of Mr. Saklatvala, who is certainly interested in Mr. Hartshorn's remarks, on the question of the Chamber of Commerce; but I found him extremely reticent.

That is, upon that subject. He was very ready to talk about some other matters, although I found his voice weak and his old throat trouble slightly in evidence, owing to over-strenuous work this week-end.

He has been carrying a good strong fight into South Wales against imperialism and the Simon Commission. In this fight, he has not forgotten Mr. Hartshorn and his particularly venomous prejudice against Indian capitalists combined with admiration for British capitalists.

All I could get from him, about the Chamber of Commerce, was this:—"I do not desire to encroach on the non-political work of such bodies as Chambers of Commerce. I feel hurt, however, that the Indian Chamber has poached on my territory of political and contentious Indian matters and Indian national rights. I certainly think the Chamber has done a bad bit of work in writing to Mr. MacDonald. I counsel the Chamber to tell the simple truth to the world, and to withdraw the appeal to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. I hope the various Chambers of Commerce in India itself will make a protest of that sort against the action of the London Indian Chamber, not on personal grounds but on fundamental principle."

MR. HARTSHORN AND THE COMMISSION.

It is not generally known to Indians that Mr. Hartshorn, in common with some other trade union representatives, gets fairly large financial grants from trade union funds. These grants must be regarded as payments to fight British capitalism. How does he do it?

The General Council may be all that its friends like to picture it, but they cannot disprove this:—That the G. C. is determined to see that British capitalist interests in India are not endangered. The G. C. are not out to overthrow capitalism in India, coloured or white. They will see that the political privileges of Indian bourgeois Society are not restricted but advanced.

The result of all this is that here we have Mr. Hartshorn paid to fight a certain class and yet acting as one of the the trustees of the interests of that class. This is an impossible position; for a man in that position must be prepared to be, at any given moment, either hostile to the capitalists class or to the trade union rank and file who have made him grants.

Even if I went so far as to admit that the Labour Party was tactically compelled to support the Simon Commission, I would still hold that there were numbers of men in its ranks who could have been selected, who were not involved in the receipt of trade union money intended to strengthen their contest with British capitalism.

Will the trade union movement put up with this? Will even the Baldwin Government be satisfied with such a Labour nominee on the Simon Commission?

To myself, any co-operation on the part of English trade unionism with the Commission is a vile transaction, but I recognise that there are men who could have been found to sit upon it with less incongruity than Mr. Hartshorn.

IN THE ENEMY'S CAMP.

Mr. Hartshorn's attack on Mr. Mardy Jones and Mr. Saklatvala has aroused great interest, not only in Hartshorn's own constituency but in those adjoining. A big fight has been started; and it may develop into a new epoch in Labour history and in the party history of Great Britain.

Mr. Mardy Jones made a sound and honourable defence of his attitude towards the Workers' Welfare League and his views on the Simon Commission. So far, he has come out of the conflict with flying colours, despite the biassed attack on the W. W. L. and himself by Mr. Hartshorn. He was actually attacked because he appeared on the same platform, on general trade union business, with "the Red" Saklatvala. Saklatvala does not shirk fights of that character, and he has conducted a strenuous campaign in the valleys of South Wales, in and around Mr. Hartshorn's constituency. His speeches have been carefully explanatory of the Indian situation, economic, social and political, and have been well reported. At each place he has spoken for two to two and a half hours, followed by questions and discussions. The Indian attitude has been fully brought out, and wide sympathy aroused with it.

In Hartshorn's own constituency at a very full meeting, a resolution condemning Hartshorn has been adjourned in order to give him a final chance openly to debate with Saklatvala the two questions: The Simon Commission, and Britain's right to rule in India.

Important conferences and meeting were held in Mr. Hartshorn's division the Ogmore, and in two adjoining divisions, Caerphilly and Rhondda, all the sitting M. P.'s for which constituencies belong to the Labour Party. They also strongly support the Simon Commission and the Labour Party policy of "Freedom for other nationalities by and bye." The rank and file have grown tired of the bureaucratic official methods. They have definitely adopted rival candidates to the official Labour Party members, on an out-and-out Socialist basis.

If the Indian Congress were to show some political foresight it would extend moral and financial support to such an effort to rapidly effect a change in the moral and tactical outlook of the British Labour world towards India.

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD

The following is the text of the speech made by sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., as chairman of the above Company at its 16th ordinary general meeting held on Friday last:—

"The Directors' Report together with the audited Statement of Accounts has been in your hands for some days past, and you must have seen therefrom that the profit for the year under report exceeds that of the previous one by about Rs. 2,27,000/-, which I trust will be considered satisfactory.

The amount set aside for depreciation is on the scale provided in the Income Tax Schedule and as arrived at by your Auditors. You will remember that a sum of Rs. 3,15,000/- was withdrawn last year from the Reserve Fund for paying dividends on Preference capital, and you will see from the accounts that no provision has been made to restore the said sum to the Reserve, from this year's profit.

Although one of the kilns had to be shut down for a period of six weeks, the total production for the year was 65,476 tons, and the whole of it was absorbed by the market. The demand for your cerment continues to be very good and the usual high standard of quality of your product has been maintained. I may add that the consumption of cement in India is on the increase, and it is the policy of your Directors to conserve your resources and maintain your Factory in a state of efficiency.

With these remarks I beg to propose that the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account be approved and adopted.

The following resolutions were proposed, seconded and unanimously passed:—

"That the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st March 1928 be approved and adopted." (2)"That as recommended by the Directors a dividend (A) On 1st Preference shares at Rs. 3/8/- per share (subject to the deduction of Income Tax), (B) On 2nd Preference shares at Rs. 3/8/- per share (free of Income Tax), and (C) On Ordinary shares at Rs. 7/- per share (free of Income Tax) for the second half of the year ending 31st March 1928, and (D) On Deferred shares at Rs. 37/9/3 per share (free of income-Tax) for the year ended 31-3-1928 be declared and made payable at the Company's Office on and after Monday, the 13th August 1928, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., excepting Saturdays and holidays, to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 29th June 1928." (3) "That J. B. Boman-Behram, Esq. who retires from the Board by rotation be re-elected a Director of the Company." (4) "That Morarji Mulraj Khatau, Esq. who retires from the Board by rotation be re-elected a Director of the Company'." (5) " That Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants be re-appointed Auditors of the Company for the current year and that their remuneration be Rs. 1750/- for the year for monthly audit in Bombay and half yearly audit at Katni." (6) "That a cordial vote of thanks be accorded to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair."

PALESTINE ARAB CONFERENCE

DEMAND FOR PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

The Palestine Arab Conference has passed resolutions demanding:—

1. Parliamentary Government for Palestine.
2. Cancellation of any contract with a foreign company in Dead Sea.
3. Proportional representation of every section in the services and removal of English employees whose number is in great excess.
4. Establishment of an up-to-date agricultural department.
5. Doubling the expenditure on education.
6. Suspension of all bills till the Parliamentary rules is established.

A scene from "Hoor-e-Arab" which will be shown shortly at the Globe Cinema.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

IS SPIRITUALISM A FRAUD ?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue, Mr. V. D. Rishi has given out that his 'medium' was able to receive a message on the Bardoli issue from the spirit of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. In this connection, I have to call upon Mr. Rishi to vindicate his position as a 'Spiritualist' against the following:—

"In the case of spiritualism it is remarkable that it is only the more vulgar and grotesque forms which there is any difficulty in explaining. We understand how spirits are materialised, for the apparatus has been frequently exposed in the police courts; there is nothing very mysterious in the way in which slight hints and clues are followed up by professional mediums. And there is this conclusive consideration—that "the spirits never say or know anything which has not passed through the mind of the medium." If he is illiterate, the spirits would be plucked for their spelling; if he is weak in his h's, so are they; if he makes a mistake or is entrapped into a contradiction, they follow suit. In no single instance has any communication of the slightest use or novelty been made by these visitors from another world."

"If any doubt had remained as to the nature of these spiritualistic experiences, it would have been removed by the report made in 1887 by the Seybert Commission. In this case Mr. Seybert an enthusiastic spiritualist in the United States, bequeathed a considerable sum of money to the University of Philadelphia, on the condition that it should appoint a Commission to investigate modern spiritualism. Ten Commissioners were appointed, including several professors and well-known men of science; some of whom, including their chairman, Dr. Furnes, confessed "to a leaning in favour of the substantial truth of spiritualism." They took great pains with the investigation, which was conducted with scrupulous fairness, and examined many of the most famous mediums, among whom was the well-known Dr. Slade. Their unanimous report was that the whole thing was based on "gross, intentional fraud."

It is hoped that Mr. Rishi will put before the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" his 'facts of the case.'—Yours, etc.,

P. V. I.

Bombay, July 11.

IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING ARABIC

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the interesting article you publish in to-day's "Chronicle" under this heading, Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee deplores the apathy of the Mussalman public towards the teaching of Arabic.

If Mr. Fyzee means by the public, the masses of Mussalmans, he is mistaken. The Mussalman public in their love for Arabic, and in their keen desire to give their children Arabic education, are even unmindful of the great harm they do to them by sending them to the Madresas which are supposed to teach Arabic, whereas they are really institutions for wasting the lives of the children. The teacher knows not Arabic, neither are there any proper text books for teaching it.

Every Mussalman parent, more particularly the illiterates, only idea of good education is the teaching of Arabic, the teaching of vernaculars and the other school subjects to him are things of secondary importance.

If there is any apathy and any blame for the absence of Arabic education, it lies on the shoulders of the leaders of Mussalmans, who have so far done very little for the requirements of the Mussalman public in this connection and it is yet up to them to form themselves into a body or work under some existing institution and bring into existence suitable courses of Arabic to be taught in the primary, middle, and high schools to the Mussalman children.

The Mussalmans of each village, each town and each city will find with the greatest love the extra monies needed for the Arabic teachers to be attached to the schools, as a matter of fact the Mussalmans will save a good deal of money after paying these Arabic teachers, as they will then be able to break up their Madressas which are kept up to simply teach Arabic, which these Madressas are in reality not doing.—Yours, etc.,

July 13. I. A. S.

OUR CALLOUS "CITY FATHERS"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The debate in the Municipal Corporation on the question of a grant of Rs. 1,000 per diem, to the strikers, or their children in the alternative, was very interesting reading. One gentleman went so far as to say, that he would be betraying the confidence of his electorate if he voted in favour of the motion. It is true that the latter have had the misfortune to elect this conscientious gentleman to represent them in the Corporation, but has he ever taken the trouble to consult them or has he the courage to go to the polls and seek re-election, on this issue? Our friend, the ever-obliging "Times of India," has been the quickest to take the trouble to give us statistics of infant mortality in the City during the last half year, to disprove the statements of some of the voters for the motion. The perverted mentality of these people can better be imagined than described. Have the City Fathers, staying, as they do, in palatial mansions on Malabar Hill, Napean Sea Road, etc., and who voted against the motion, any idea, born as they are, with the proverbial silver spoons in their mouths, of the misery of the lower class people, and of the loss sustained by the mercantile community as a whole, or ever taken the trouble to watch the municipal ward office and stables or mills on a pay day of the sweepers or mill hands? Have they seen the crowd of Marwaris surrounding these places and waiting to rob these people of the miserable pittance called 'salary'? Their action in refusing the dole, though it might not culminate to a great extent in the slow death of the infants from starvation, should surely lead the strikers to resort more often to the ever friendly, smiling, but cut-throats old Marwari and thus allow them to dig their own grave and drive them to a living death. But do they not realise that they are at least morally responsible to God, if not to man, to help mankind when it is in their power to do so? Has Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhle's appeal, in the name of Humanity, been of no avail, and has had no effect on their human hearts? It is not yet too late to extend the hand of friendship and save them from a miserable death, which will, otherwise, be laid at their doors. Will they prove themselves to be Men, worthy to be called as such and of the confidence kept in them by the Electorate?—Yours, etc.,

A VOTER—NOT A VOTE CATCHER.

Bombay, July 11.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.